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AVILA COLLEGE



ORA MARITIMA; A LATIN STORY FO  
SONNENSCHNEIN, EDWARD ADOLF

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ORA MARITIMA

### Elementary Latin Classics

Julia . . . . .	Reed
Camilla . . . . .	Reed
Legends of Gods and Heroes . . . . .	Morton
Caesar's Helvetian War . . . . .	Edited by Welch (Based on Caesar) and Duffield
Caesar's Invasion of Britain . . . . .	Edited by Welch (Based on Caesar) and Duffield
Legends of Ancient Rome . . . . .	Edited by Wil- (Based on Livy) kinson
The Seven Kings of Rome . . . . .	Edited by Nall (Based on Livy)
Ora Maritima . . . . .	Sonnenschein

# Ora Maritima

## A Latin Story for Beginners

*With Grammar and Exercises by*

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*And an Introduction by*

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*Natura non facit saltum*

New York

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## INTRODUCTION

Progressive teachers of Latin will find *Ora Maritima*, in its American edition, a book perfectly adapted to the needs of their first-year classes. We all agree that power to read Latin is the primary objective of our teaching; most of us agree, too, that as we learn any game not by studying the rules but by playing it, so we learn to read by reading. *Faciendo discimus* is a maxim of universal application. Teachers of modern languages have long had this advantage over us: a Reader is part of the equipment of even the youngest classes in those languages. Teachers of Latin, meanwhile, have plodded along with their classes, teaching declensions and conjugations in formidable columns, illustrating their use merely by groups of barren detached sentences, destitute of interest for child or adult. No wonder that the bright enthusiastic faces coming before us in September have often turned indifferent and bored by December!

Until very recently there has been a dearth of reading matter in simple Latin, at least for use in American schools. The extant Latin authors did not write for children. Modern Latin, even that written especially

for school children, has not been carefully graded in difficulty. And a reading lesson that presents too many difficulties is more discouraging than no reading lesson at all.

But in *Ora Maritima* the teacher will find a pleasant story sure to enlist interest, in the telling of which the vocabulary and length and complexity of the sentences are graded with almost mathematical precision. Thus the book may be used from the first week, or better, from the very first day the pupil begins the study of Latin. We have here the story of a young schoolboy spending the vacation with his uncle and aunt on the British coast near Dover. A large number of names for familiar objects and ideas are naturally introduced, e.g. "aunt," "cousin," "country-house," "sea gull," which give vitality to the narrative. Much is told, valuable in itself as historical information, of the early Britons, of their towns, and of the Druids. On a memorable day, the hero with his uncle and two friends makes a visit to the seashore near the point where Cæsar invaded Britain. This forms the introduction to a brief narration of the events of the Roman Conquest, illustrated with spirited drawings. Here, too, history is delightfully combined with talk of everyday things — luncheon, the sudden rainstorm, the small brother who could not wait till the right time to eat his share of the cakes. The day's excursion ends with a visit, such as would charm any boy, to a modern warship lying in the harbor. So our small Anthony goes home to supper and to dreams about men-o'-war in the English Channel and yellow-haired Britons of long ago.

The forms introduced in *Ora Maritima* are limited to those commonly taught in the first half-year — nouns and adjectives of the first three declensions, the indicative of the verb *sum*, and the indicative active of the first conjugation. Confining himself within these extremely narrow limits, the author has achieved an extraordinary degree of naturalness and grace. By means of the "Preparation" attached to each lesson, the last difficulty is smoothed away before the uncertain steps of the young reader of Latin. Thus the author attains his avowed purpose; he transforms the early study of Latin from an obstacle race into a pleasant walk with a friendly companion, with whom the beginner gradually comes to be on terms of easy familiarity.

MARGARET Y. HENRY

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK  
December, 1926





## PREFACE

My apology for adding another to the formidable array of elementary Latin manuals is that there is no book in existence which satisfies the requirements which I have in mind as of most importance for the fruitful study of the language by beginners. What I desiderate is : —

1. A narrative continuous from beginning to end, capable of appealing in respect of its vocabulary and subject matter to the minds and interests of young pupils, and free from all those syntactical and stylistic difficulties which make even the easiest of Latin authors something of a problem.

2. A work which shall hold the true balance between too much and too little in the matter of systematic grammar. In my opinion, existing manuals are disfigured by a disproportionate amount of *lifeless accidentence*. The outcome of the traditional system is that the pupil learns a multitude of Latin *forms* (cases, tenses, moods), but very little Latin. That is to say, he acquires a bowing acquaintance with all the forms of nouns and verbs — such as ablatives in *a, e, i, o, u*, 3rd persons in *at, et, it*, and so forth — before he gets a real hold of the meaning or use of any of these forms. But, as Goethe said in a different connection, “What

one cannot use is a heavy burden"; and my experience leads me to think that a multitude of forms acts as an encumbrance to the pupil at an early stage by distracting his attention from the more vital matters of vocabulary, sentence construction, and order of words. The real meaning of the ablative, for instance, can be just as well learned from the first declension as from all the declensions taken together. And further, to run over all the declensions without proper understanding of their meanings and uses with and without prepositions is a real danger, as begetting all sorts of misconception and error — so much so that too often the muddled pupil never learns the syntax of the cases at all. No doubt all the declensions and conjugations must be learned before a Latin author is attacked. But when a few of them have been brought within the pupil's ken, he finds little difficulty in mastering the others in a rapid and more mechanical fashion. In the present book I have dealt directly with only three declensions of nouns and adjectives and the indicative active of *sum* and of the first conjugation (incidentally introducing some of the forms of pronouns, and those forms of the passive which are made up with the verb-adjectives, as in English); but in connection with this amount of accidence I have treated very carefully the most prominent uses of the cases with and without prepositions, and the question of the order of words, which I have reduced to a few simple rules. It is my hope that teachers who trust themselves to my guidance in this book will agree with me in thinking that the time spent on such fundamental matters as these is not thrown

away. The pupil who has mastered this book ought to be able to read and write the easiest kind of Latin with some degree of fluency and without serious mistakes: in a word, Latin ought to have become in some degree a living language to him.

Above all it is my hope that my little story may be read with pleasure by those for whom it is meant. The picture which it gives of the early Britons is intended to be historically correct, so far as it goes; and the talk about "anchors" and "boats" and "holidays" will perhaps be acceptable as a substitute for *iustitia*, *modestia*, *temperantia*, and the other abstract ideas which hover like ghosts around the gate of Latin. I have kept my vocabulary strictly classical, in spite of the temptation to introduce topics of purely modern interest, such as bicycles; in the later sections of the book it is Caesarian. The number of words in the vocabulary is relatively large; but words are necessary if anything worth saying is to be said, and a large proportion of my words have a close resemblance to the English words derived from them. Apart from this, the acquisition of a working vocabulary is an essential part of any real mastery of a language, and it is a task eminently within the powers of the youthful mind.

In regard to the quasi-inductive study of grammar I have expressed myself in an article contributed to Mr. Sadler's *Special Reports*, extracts from which are given below. But I wish it to be understood that there is nothing in this book to prevent its being used by teachers who prefer the traditional method of teaching the

Grammar before the sections of the story and the Exercises in which it is embodied. All the grammar required is given in the "Preparations" (*e.g.* pp. 39, 40, 41, 42, etc.). It will be clear from these tables and from my "Drill Exercises" that I by no means undervalue the importance of systematic training of the memory in the early stages of learning.

Most of the passages will be found too long for one lesson, except with older pupils. They must be split up, according to circumstances.

It is possible that some teachers may prefer to use this book not as a first book in the strict sense of the term, but rather after say a year's work at some other book; and I can well imagine that it might be used to good purpose in this way, for instance as a bridge to Caesar, whose invasions of Britain are narrated in outline in my Chapters VIII-XIV, or for practice in rapid reading side by side with an author.

My best thanks are due to Lord Avebury for permission to reproduce the photographs of Roman and British coins which appear in this volume, especially of the coin of Antoninus Pius with the figure of Britannia upon it — the prototype of our modern penny.

E. A. S.

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## NEWER METHODS IN THE TEACHING OF LATIN<sup>1</sup>

We are familiar with the watchwords of two opposed camps on the subject of language teaching. The old-fashioned view that the "declining of nouns and verbs," to use Dr. Johnson's phrase, is a necessary preliminary to the reading of any text is nowadays met with the continental cry of "*Fort mit der Grammatik!*" But we are not really compelled to accept either of these harsh alternatives, as the more moderate adherents of the new German school are now fain to admit. Grammar has its proper place in any systematised method of teaching a language; but that place is not at the beginning but rather at the end of each of the steps into which a well-graduated course must be divided. Speaking of the course as a whole, we may say that the learning of grammar should proceed side by side with the reading of a text. The old view, which is far from extinct at the present day, though it is rarely carried out in all its rigor, was that the pupil must learn the rules of the

<sup>1</sup> The methods described are less "new" now than when originally proposed by the author in an article contributed to Mr. Sadler's *Special Report*; but they are no less valid.

game before he attempts to play it. The modern view is that just as in whist or hockey one learns the rules by playing the game, so in the study of a language one learns the grammar best by the reading of a simple text. But it is necessary at once to draw a distinction, which marks the difference between the earlier and the more developed form of the new method. The mistake made by the first zealots of the new school was that they plunged the pupil without preparation into the reading of what were called "easy passages," — passages taken from any ordinary book, and easy perhaps as compared with other passages which might have been selected, but still bristling with a multitude of heterogeneous forms and constructions. This was an "inductive method" with a vengeance; but it soon became evident that to expect a young beginner to work his way through such a jungle to the light of clear grammatical consciousness was to expect too much;<sup>1</sup> and even for the adult beginner the process is slow and laborious. For what is the object of grammar unless to make the facts of a language accessible and intelligible by presenting them in a simple arrangement? Here as elsewhere science ought surely to step in as an aid, not an obstacle, to understanding. What the advocates of the new school failed to see was that "nature" cannot dispense with "art"; in other words that the text which is to serve as the basis of an inductive study of the language must be specially constructed so as to exhibit those

<sup>1</sup> A distinguished representative of the *Neuere Richtung* admitted in conversation with the present writer some years ago that the teaching of French out of his own book was "*Hundesarbeit*" (horse-work).

features on which the teacher desires to lay stress at a particular stage of learning.

What is the ordinary English practice at the present day? On this point others are more competent to speak than I; but I imagine I am not far wrong in saying that the first step in learning Latin is to spend a month or two in learning declensions and conjugations by rote — not, let us hope, complete with their irregularities and exceptions, but in outline. The pupil then proceeds to the reading and writing of easy sentences, perhaps in such a book as *Gradatim*; and after say a year or more he will be reading easy selections from a Latin author. All the while he recapitulates his grammar and extends his grammatical horizon. This is, in any case, an immense improvement on the older plan of learning the whole of the old Eton Latin Grammar in its Latin dress without understanding a word of what is meant by its “as in praesenti” and other mysteries. If wisely administered, this method may also avoid the error of Henry’s *First Latin Book*, which taught an intolerable deal of accidence and syntax to a half-pennyworth of text; though, on the other hand, Henry’s *First Latin Book* was an attempt to accompany the learning of grammar with the reading of easy sentences from the very beginning, and in so far was better than the method we are considering. For I must maintain, with all deference to the opinion of others whose experience is wider than my own, that we are as yet far from having drawn the full conclusions of the process of reasoning on which we have entered. There should be no preliminary study of grammar apart

from the reading of a text. The declensions and conjugations, learned by rote apart from their applications, cannot be properly assimilated or understood, and often prove a source of error rather than enlightenment in subsequent study. They have to be learned over and over again — always in doses which are too large for digestion, and the pupil has meanwhile been encouraged to form a bad habit of mind. Half-knowledge in this case too often leads to the unedifying spectacle of the sixth-form boy or the university undergraduate who is still so shaky in his accidence that he cannot pass his “Smalls” without a special effort, though in some respects he may be a good scholar. But still more serious is the effect of the false conceptions which are inevitably implanted in the mind by this method of grammar without understanding. The pupil learns *mēnsā*, “by or with a table,” *agricolā*, “by or with a farmer” — both of them impossible Latin for the English in its natural sense; *mēnsae* meaning strictly “to a table” is almost impossible in any elementary context. Yet the pupil necessarily supposes that in some context or other they must have those meanings; it is often years before he discovers that he has been the victim of a practical joke. Some boys never see the fun to the bitter end; in other words, they never learn the syntax of the cases at all. And where are the counterbalancing advantages of this method? The pupil is introduced at an early stage to the reading of selections from Latin authors. But what if the interest and stimulus of reading consecutive passages could be secured without the sacrifice of clearness and grasp which is involved in the method

of preliminary grammar? The advantages would seem in that case to be all on one side. Each new grammatical feature of the language would be presented as it is wanted, in an interesting context, and would be firmly grasped by the mind; at convenient points the knowledge acquired would be summed up in a table (the declension of a noun or the forms of a tense). The foundations of grammar would thus be securely laid; there would be no traps for the understanding, because each new feature would be presented in concrete form, that is in a context which explained it. For example, instead of *mēnsā*, "by or with a table," etc., we should have *in mēnsā*, "on a table," *cum agricolā*, "with a farmer," *ab agricolā*, "by a farmer;" *ad mēnsam*, "to a table" or sometimes "by (i.e. near) a table;" *agricolae dat*, but not *mēnsae dat*. After one declension had been caught in this way, the others would not need so elaborate a treatment. But still the old rule of *festina lente* would warn the teacher not to impose too great a burden on the young or even the adult beginner; it is no light task to learn simultaneously forms and their meanings, vocabulary, and the fundamental facts of syntax. It must be admitted that the method which I am advocating is a slow one at first; but it is sure, and binds fast. The method of preliminary grammar might be called the railroad method. The traveler by rail travels fast, but he sees little of the country through which he is whirled. The longest way round is often the shortest way home; and my experience has been that the time spent at the start without proceeding beyond the very elements

of grammar is time well spent. A fair vocabulary is acquired — without effort — in the course of reading; for the learning of new words, especially if they are chosen so as to present obvious similarities to English words, is a task eminently within the powers of the youthful mind; and all words met with in an interesting context arouse attention and impress themselves on the mind of their own accord. All the while the pupil is forming his feeling for the language and gradually becoming habituated to ordinary ways of saying ordinary things. He gradually loses that sense of strangeness which is the great barrier to anything like mastery.<sup>1</sup> It is surprising how much can be said in Latin without using more than a single declension of nouns and adjectives and a single conjugation of verbs.<sup>2</sup> The habit of reading very easy Latin, thus acquired at an early stage, will prove of the utmost value when the pupil approaches the study of a Latin author. Such a book as I have in mind should therefore do something to bridge over the formidable chasm which at present separates the reading of isolated sentences from the reading of an author.

All Latin authors, as they stand, are far too difficult to serve as a basis of study for beginners; and they are also, I may add, not well adapted in respect of subject matter and sentiment to appeal to the mind of the

<sup>1</sup> One great advantage of this method, especially for learners who are able to cover the ground at a fair rate of progress, is that it lends itself to acquiring the "art of *reading* Latin" (as distinct from the art of *constructing* it), to use Prof W G Hale's phrase — the art of rapid reading.

<sup>2</sup> There are some 1,000 verbs of the first conjugation in Latin (including compounds).

very young. Caesar may no doubt be made interesting to a boy or girl of twelve by a skilful teacher with the aid of maps and pictures. But, after all, the Gallic War can never be what it was never meant to be, a child's book. The ideal *Reader*, which should be the centre of instruction during the early stages of a young pupil's course, should be really interesting; simple and straightforward in regard to its subject matter, modern in setting, and as classical as may be in form — a book which the pupil may regard with benevolent feelings, not with mere "gloomy respect,"<sup>1</sup> as worth knowing for its own sake. It should be well illustrated with pictures, diagrams, and maps, provided always that the illustrations are to the point, and such as are really felt to be needed to explain the text and make it live. "Modern in setting," for otherwise the book will not appeal to the young mind; yet there is much justification for the demand made by many adherents of the newer school that the subject matter of any school book dealing with a foreign language should be closely associated with the history and the manners and customs of the people who spoke or speak the language. Possibly the two demands are not irreconcilable; the subject matter may be historical and national, but the point of view from which it is regarded may be modern. For English pupils learning Latin the reconciliation ought to present little difficulty; but nearly every great nation of Europe has its points of contact with Rome, and therefore its opportunities of constructing Latin Readers which are national in more senses than one.

<sup>1</sup> Lord Rosebery in his Rectorial Address at Glasgow, 1900.

On the modern side they may be patriotic in tone, and inspired by that love of nature which appeals so directly to the youthful mind; on the ancient side they may be historical and instructive in the narrower sense of the term. And the illustrations should also have this two-fold character; they should include subjects both ancient and modern, it being always remembered in regard to the former that their object is not to make the boy or girl an archæologist, but simply to act as an aid to the imagination and enable it to realise what ancient civilisation was like. A good modern fancy sketch may often be more instructive from this point of view than a cut taken from a dictionary of antiquities.

The method which I advocate is, therefore, on its linguistic side, analogous in some respects to the so-called "natural method" or to the method by which an adult, left to his own resources, usually attempts to master a foreign tongue. He begins by attacking some easy book or newspaper, with the help of a dictionary, and he picks up the grammar as he goes along. The method is in both cases *heuristic*, in so far as the learner does not try to reconstruct the language out of the grammar, as a palæontologist reconstructs an extinct animal from a study of a few bones. But in the one case the learner works on a text which presents all the variety and complexity of nature; in the other, on a text which has been simplified and systematised by art, so as to lead directly to a clear view of certain fundamental grammatical facts. Granted the premises, I conceive that there will be no great difficulty in accepting the conclusion; for there can hardly be a better method of



teaching a language than that which combines the systematic order of the grammar with the interest and life of the story-book. The crux of the situation is to write such a school book; and though it may be long before an ideal book of the kind is produced, the problem ought not to be impossible of solution, if once the necessity of a solution from the teaching point of view is realised. On the one hand the ideal book ought to have a sustained interest, and if possible to form a continuous narrative from beginning to end; otherwise much of the effect is lost; this adds materially to the difficulty of writing. On the other hand there are various considerations which lighten the task. The writer has before him an infinite variety of choice in regard to his subject matter; and though his grammatical order must be systematic, he is under no obligation to confine himself absolutely to the narrowest possible grammatical field at each step. For example, adjectives<sup>1</sup> may be, as they should be on other grounds, treated side by side with the substantives which they resemble in form, and the easy forms of *possum* (e.g., *pot-es*, *pot-est*, *pot-eram*) side by side with the corresponding forms of *sum*. Here we have material for the building of sentences. We may even go further and admit a certain number of forms which anticipate future grammatical lessons, provided they are not too numerous or of such a character as to con use the grammatical impression which it is the purpose in hand to produce. For example, forms like *inquam*, *inquit* might be introduced, if necessary, long before the learning of the defective

<sup>1</sup> Including possessive adjectives and participles (verb-adjectives)

verbs was reached; they would, of course, be accompanied by their translations and treated as isolated words without any grammatical explanation. Tact in introducing only such forms as are not liable to lead to false inferences is necessary; and, of course, the fewer such anticipations there are the better. A certain latitude must also be conceded in regard to idiom and style. While it is of importance that the pupil should come across nothing which might react disadvantageously on his future composition, it is mere pedantry to insist on any exalted standard of literary excellence. The writer who works under the limitation imposed by the conditions of the problem should not attempt any high style of diction; it is sufficient if his Latin is up to the standard of such isolated sentences as usually form the mental pabulum of the beginner, though it might well be somewhat higher.

I would here anticipate a possible objection. Would not such a book be too easy? Would it provide a sufficient amount of mental gymnastic to serve as a means of training the faculties of reason and judgment? That would depend altogether on the aim which the writer set before himself. There is plenty of room within the limits of the first declension and the first conjugation for the training of the mind in habits of accurate thought and expression; for instance, the sentences may be made as difficult in regard to order of words as you please. But I would urge that they can hardly be made too easy at the beginning. It is sometimes forgotten that mental training is not synonymous with the inculcation of a mass of grammatical forms

which only burden the memory, and that the habit of reading with care and fluency is itself a mental discipline of the highest value. What the teacher of any language has to do is not to accustom his pupil to regard each sentence as a nut to crack or a pitfall to beware of; but rather to induce him by the art of "gentle persuasion" to look upon the foreign tongue as a friend to be approached on terms of easy familiarity. Difficulties will accumulate fast enough, and I submit with all deference that it is a mistake to convert the learning of any foreign language into an obstacle race, by deliberately throwing difficulties into the path of the learner. Latin, at any rate, is hard enough in itself. And a habit of thoughtlessness is surely the last thing that will be encouraged by a method such as that sketched above, by which learning is made a matter of observation from the first, and not of unintelligent memorizing.

It goes without saying that the grammar to be taught in such a book should be limited to the necessary and normal. All that is in any way superfluous to the beginner should be rigorously excluded. But as soon as a general view of the whole field of regular accidence and the bare outlines of syntax has been attained by way of the Reader, the time has arrived for taking the pupil over the same ground again, as presented in the systematic form of the grammar. He is now in a position to understand what a grammar really is — not a collection of arbitrary rules, but a *catalogue raisonné* of the usages of a language based upon observation and simplified by science. Successive recapitulations should take in more and more of what is abnormal,

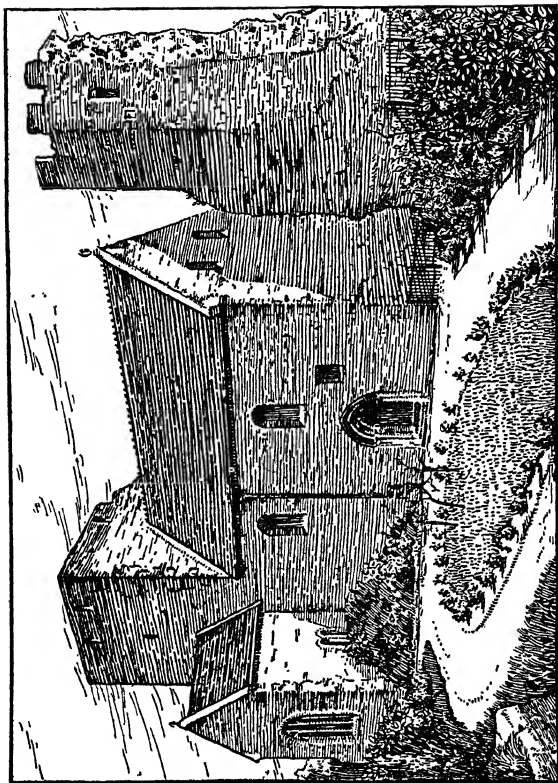
until a fairly comprehensive view of the whole field is obtained. The suggestions of whatever new texts are read should, of course, be utilised in preparing the mind for irregularities and exceptions; but it is no longer perilous to study the grammar apart. Each course of grammar deepens the impression made by those which precede it, and at the same time extends the pupil's mental horizon, the successive courses being superimposed on one another like a number of concentric circles with ever widening diameters.

I have said nothing about the writing of Latin, because it is obvious at the present day that reading should be accompanied by writing from the first, and, what is even more important, that the sentences to be translated into Latin should be based on the subject matter and vocabulary of the Reader. Learning a language is largely an imitative process, and we must not expect our beginners to make bricks without straw, any more than we expect pupils at a more advanced age to compose in the style of Cicero or Livy without giving them plenty of models to work upon. It is more important to insist here on the importance of training the organs of speech and hearing even in learning a "dead language" like Latin. For a dead language is still a language, and cannot be properly grasped unless it has some contact with living lip and living ear. Let the pupil then become accustomed from the first to reading Latin aloud, and to reading it with intelligence and expression. It is a habit which does not come of itself; but to teach it goes a long way towards making the language live again, and acts as a most valuable

support to the memory. Let any one try learning a little modern Greek, and he will appreciate the difference between remembering the accents by ear and remembering them by the eye alone. So, too, in regard to forms and vocabulary. What we have to familiarise our pupils with is not merely the look of the word and the phrase and the sentence on paper, but still more, the shape of them to the ear.

From the point of view of the university a reform in school procedure, both on the literary and on the grammatical side, would confer great and lasting benefits. There must be many university teachers who, like the present writer, feel dissatisfied with the scrappy and haphazard knowledge of the classics commonly presented by students reading for Pass degrees. But the foundations must be laid during the long school course, as the developed flower must be present in the germ. By not hurrying over the initial stages, and by a wise guidance of the later steps, the consummation of a worthy classical culture may be reached in the end.

E. A. SONNENSCHIEIN



BASILICA SANCTA MARIAE AD DUBRAS, CUM SPECULA ROMANA

ORA MARITIMA

VEL

COMMENTARIJ DE VITA MEA AD  
DUBRAS ANNO MDCCCXCIX



ORA MARITIMA INTER DUBRAS ET RUTUPIAS

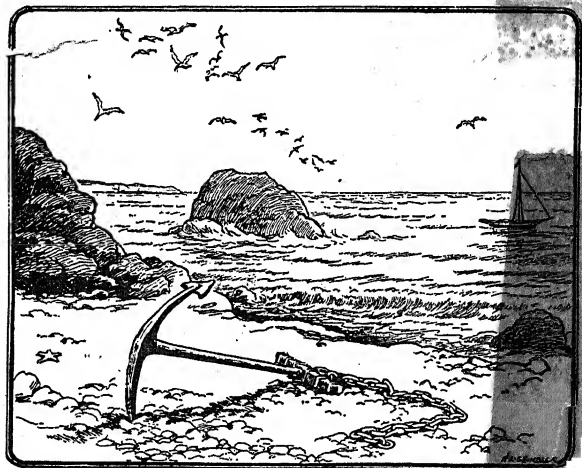
## I. Ora maritima

[First declension of nouns and adjectives, together with the present indicative of *sum* and of the first conjugation]

1. Quam bella est ōra maritima! Nōn procul  
ā ōra maritimā est villa. In villā amita mea

habitat; et ego cum amitā meā nunc habitō. Ante iānuam villae est ārea. In āreā est castanea, ubi luscinia interdum cantat. Sub umbrā castaneae ancilla interdum cēnam parat. Amō orāni mari-  
5 timam; amō villam bellam.

2. Fēriae nunc sunt. Inter fēriās in villā maritimā habitō. Ō beātās fēriās! In arēnā ōrae maritimae sunt ancorae et catēnae. Nam incolae ōrae maritimae sunt nautae. Magna est  
10 audācia nautārum: procellās nōn formīdant. Nautās amō, ut nautae mē amant. Cum nautis interdum in scaphis nāvigō.



ANCORA ET CATENA — SCAPHA



3. Ex fenestrīs villae undās spectās. Undās caeruleās amō. Quam magnae sunt, quam perlūcidae! Post cēnam lūnam et stellās ex fenestrā meā spectō. Prope villam est silva, ubi cum amitā meā saepe ambulō. Quantopere nōs silva 5 dēlectat! Ō cōpiam plantārum et herbārum! Ō cōpiam bācārum! Nōn solum nautae sed etiam agricolae circum habitant. Casae agricolārum parvae sunt. Nautae casās albās habitant. Amita mea casās agricolārum et nautārum saepe vīsitat. 10

4. Victōria est rēgīna mea. Magna est glōria Victōriae Rēgīnae, nōn solum in insulīs Britannicīs sed etiam in Indiā, in Canadā, in Austrāliā, in Āfricā, ubi colōniae Britannicae sunt. Rēgīna est domina multārum terrārum. Britannia est 15 domina undārum. In glōriā rēgīnae meae triumphō. Tē, Britannia, amō: vōs, insulae Britannicae, amō. Sed Britannia nōn est patria mea. Ex Āfricā Merīdiānā sum.

5. Lȳdia quoque, cōnsōbrīna meā, apud amitam 20 meam nunc habitat: Lȳdia columbās cūrat: cūrā columbārum Lȳdiae magnā laetitiam dat. Tū, Lȳdia, cum apud magistrā tuam es, linguae Francogallicae et linguae Anglicae opēram dās; sed ego linguīs antiquīs Rōmae et Graeciae ope- 25 ram dō. Saepe cum Lȳdiā, ad silvā vel ad ōram maritimā ambulō. Interdum cum nautā in scaphā nāvigāmus. Quantopere nōs undae

caeruleae dēlectant! Lȳdia casās agricolārum cum amitā meā interdum vīsitat. Vōs, filiae agricolārum, Lȳdiam amātis, ut Lȳdia vōs amat. Ubi inopia est, ibi amita mea inopiam levat.

## II. Patruus meus

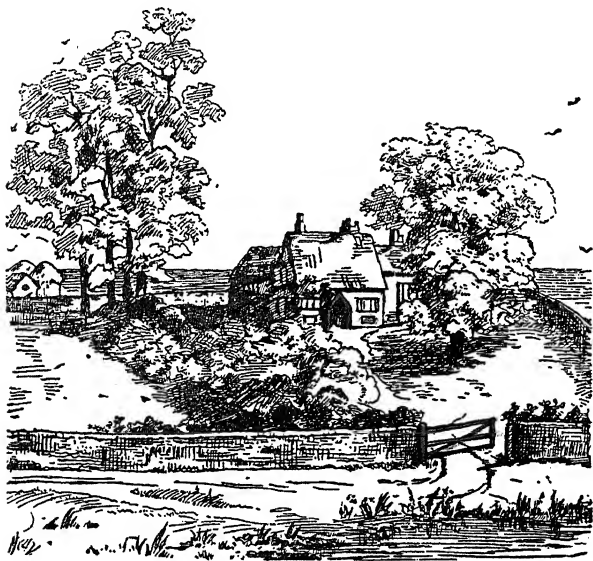
[Second declension : nouns and adjectives in us]

5 6. Patruus meus quondam praefectus erat in Āfricā Merīdiānā. Nunc mīlitiā vacat, et agellō suō operam dat. Agellus patruī meī nōn magnus est. Circum villam est hortus. Mūrus hortī nōn altus est. Rīvus est prope hortum, unde aquam  
10 portāmus, cum hortum irrigāmus. In hortō magnus est numerus rosārum et violārum. Rosae et violae tibi, mī patruē, magnam laetitiam dant. Tū, Lȳdia, cum patruō meō in hortō saepe ambulās.

15 7. In angulō hortī<sup>1</sup> sunt ulmī. In ulmīs corvī nīdificant. Corvōs libenter spectō, cum circum nīdōs suōs volitant. Magnus est numerus corvōrum in hortō patruī meī; multī mergī super ōceanum volitant. Vōs, mergī, libenter spectō,  
20 cum super ōceanum volitātis et praedam captātis. Oceanus mergīs cibum dat. Patruum meum hortus et agellus suus dēlectant; in agellō sunt equī et vaccae et porcī et gallī gallīnaeque. Lȳdia gallōs gallīnāsque cūrat. Nōn procul ab

agellō est vīcus, ubi rŭsticī habitant. Nōnnŭllī ex rŭsticīs agellum cum equīs et vaccīs et porcīs cūrant.

8. Ex hortō patruī meī scopulōs albōs ōrae maritimae spectāmus. Scopulī sunt altī. Et ōra 5



VILLA MARITIMA

Ulmi et Corvi Murus Ianua Rivus Castenea Mergi

Francogallica nōn procul abest. Noctū ex scopulīs pharōs ōrae Francogallicae spectāmus, velut

stellās clārās in oceanō. Quam bellus es, ōceane, cum lūna undās tuās illūstrat! Quantopere mē dēlectat vōs, undae caeruleae, spectāre, cum tranquillae estis et arēnam ōrae maritimae lavātis! 5 Quantopere mē dēlectātis cum turbulentae estis et sub scopulis spūmātis et murmurātis!

### III. Monumenta antiqua

[Nouns and adjectives in um]

9. Agellus patruī meī in Cantiō est, inter Dubrās et Rutupiās situs. Dubrae et Rutupiae oppida antiqua sunt. Multa sunt monumenta 10 antiqua in Britannia, multa vēstigia Rōmānōrum. Reliquiae villārum, oppidōrum, amphitheātrōrum Rōmānōrum hodiē exstant. Multae viae Rōmānae in Britannia sunt. In Cantiō est via Rōmāna inter Rutupiās et Londīnium. Solum Britanni- 15 cum multōs nummōs aureōs, argenteōs, aēneōs et Britannōrum et Rōmānōrum occultat. Rūsticis nummī saepe sunt causa lucrī, cū arant vel fundāmenta aedificiōrum antiquōrum excavant. Nam nummōs antiquōs magnō pretiō vēnumdant. 20 Patruō meō magnus numerus est nummōrum Rōmānōrum.

10. Inter fēriās commentāriōs meōs dē vitā meā scriptitō. Dubrās saepe vīsītāmus nam oppidum nōn procul abest. Super oppidum est cas-

tellum magnum; in castellō est specula antiq̄ua. Mūrī speculae altī et lātī sunt. Quondam erat pharus Rōmānōrum. Prope speculam est aedificium cōsecrātum. tam secundō saeculō post Christum nātum basilica Christiāna erat. 5

11. Castellum in prōmunturiō ōrae maritimae stat. Post castellum sunt clīvī grāmineī et lātī. Ex castellō fretum Gallicum spectās. Ante oculōs sunt vēla alba multōrum nāvigiōrum; nāvigia sunt Britannica, Francogallica, Germā- 10 nica, Belgica. Nōnnūlla ex nāvigiis Britannicīs “castella” nōmināta sunt. Littera C in signō est. “Castella” in Āfricam Merīdiānam nāvigant, ubi patria mea est.

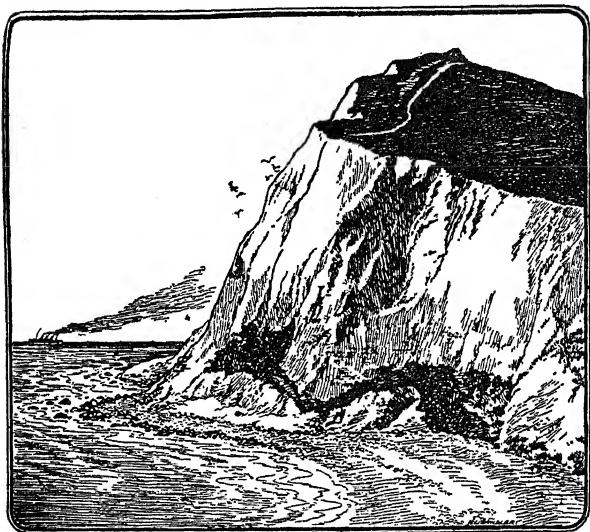
#### IV. Delectamenta puerorum

[Nouns and adjectives like *puer*]

12. In numerō amīcōrum meōrum sunt duo 15 puerī. Marcus, puer quattuordecim annōrum, mihi praecipuus amīcus est. Prope Dubrās nunc habitant, sed ex Calēdoniā oriundī sunt. Nōbīs puerīs fēriae nunc sunt; nam condiscipulī sumus. Inter fēriās liberī sumus scholīs. Amīcī mei mē 20 saepe vīsitant, et ego amīcōs meōs vīsītō. Magna est inter nōs amicitia. Ūnā ambulāmus, ūnā in undīs spūmiferīs natāmus, cum nōn nimis asperae sunt. Quantopere nōs puerōs lūdī pilārum in

arēnā dēlectant! Ut iuvat castella contrā undās  
spūmiferās aedificāre!

13. Nōbīs puerīs fēriae plēnae sunt gaudiōrum  
ā māne usque ad vesperum. Nōnnumquam in



SCOPULUS ALTUS AD DUBRAS SITUS, EX POETA NOMINATUS

5 scaphā cum Petrō nāvigāmus. Petrus est adulēs-  
centulus vīgintī annōrum. Petrī scapha nōn sō-  
lum rēmīs sed etiam vėlīs apta est. Plērumque  
rēmigāmus, sed nōnnumquam vēla damus, cum  
ventus nōn nimis asper est. Petrus scapham

gubernat et vēlīs ministrat. Nōs puerī scapham bellam laudāmus et amāmus.

14. Nōn procul ā Dubrīs est scopulus altus, unde ōceanum et nāvigia et ōram maritimam spectās. Locus in fābulā commemorātus est, ubi 5 Leir, rēgulus Britannōrum antīquōrum, fortūnam suam miseram dēplōrat, stultitiam suam culpat, filiās suās animī ingrātī accūsāt. Ō fortūnam asperam! Ō filiās impiās! Ō cōstantiam Cordēliae! Scopulus ex poētā nōminātus est. Nam 10 in fābulā est locus ubi vir generōsus, amīcus fidus rēgulī, dē scopulō sē praecipitāre parat; sed filius suus virum ex periculō servat. Fīlium fidum laudō et amō. Nōs puerī locum saepe vīsītāmus.

## V. Magister noster

[Nouns and adjectives like **magister**]

15. Magister noster vir doctus est, sed lūdōrum 15 perītus. Nōbīs puerīs cārus est. Inter fēriās patrum meum interdum vīsitat. Dextra magistrī nostrī valida est, et puerī pigri nec dextram nec magistrum amant.

“Nōn amō tē, Sabidī, nec possum dīcere quārē. 20  
Hōc tantum possum dīcere: nōn amō tē.”

Magistrum nōn amant quia librōs Graecōs et Latinōs nōn amant. Nām discipulī scholae nostrae linguīs antīquīs operam dant, atque

scientiis mathēmaticis. Magistrō nostrō magna cōpia est librōrum pulchrōrum. Schola nostra antīqua et clāra est: nōn solum librīs sed etiam lūdīs operam damus. Schola nostra nōn in Cantiō  
5 est. In vicō nostrō est lūdus litterārius, crēber puerīs et puellis, liberīs agricolārum. Sed ego cum Marcō et Alexandrō, amīcis meis, ad Ventam Belgārum discipulus sum.

## VI. Britannia antiqua

[Mixed forms of nouns and adjectives of the first and second declensions, together with the past imperfect indicative of sum and of the first conjugation]

16. Magister noster librōrum historicōrum  
10 studiōsus est; dē patriā nostrā antīquā libenter narrat. Proximō annō, dum apud nōs erat, de vitā Britannōrum antīquōrum saepe narrābat. Patruus meus et amita mea libenter auscultābant ego quoque nōnnumquam aderam. Sic narrābat:—  
15 “Fere tōta Britannia quondam silvis dēnsis crēbra erat. Inter ōram maritimam et fluvium Tamesam, ubi nunc agrī frūgiferī sunt, silva erat Anderida, locus vastus et incultus. Silvae plēnae erant ferārum — lupōrum, ursōrum, cervōrum,  
20 aprōrum. Multa et varia māteria erat in silvis Britannicis: sed fāgus Britannīs antīquīs nōn erat nōta, sī Gāius Iūlius vērā affirmat. Et pīnus Scōtica dēerat.”





BRITANNI ANTIQUI

17. "Solum, ubi liberum erat silvis, frugiferum erat. Metallis quoque multis abundabat — plumbō albō et ferrō, atque, ut Tacitus affirmat, aurō argentōque. Margaritās et ostreās dabat  
5 oceanus: margaritae parvae erant, sed ostreae magnae et praeclarae. Caelum tum quoque crebris pluviis et nebulis atris foedum erat; sed pruinae asperae aberant. Nātūra oceanī 'pigra' erat, si testimōnium Tacitī vērū est: nautae  
10 Rōmānī, inquit, in aquā pigrā vix poterant rēmi-  
gāre. Sed vērūne est testimōnium? An nā-  
tūra nautārum Rōmānōrum nōn satis impigra erat?"

18. "Incolae antiqui insulae nostrae feri et  
15 bellicosī erant. Hastis, sagittis, essedis inter se pugnabant. Proelia Britannos antiquos delectabant. Multi et diversi erant populi Britannorum. Multi ex populis erant Cetae. Celtis antiquis, sicut Germanis, capilli flavī, oculi caerulei, membra  
20 magna et robusta erant. Sic Tacitus de Calēdoniis narrat. Incolae Cambriae meridiānae 'colorati' erant. Sed Rōmānis statūra parva, oculi et capilli nigri erant. Universi Britannī, ut Gāius Iūlius affirmat, membra vitrō colorabant,  
25 sicut nautae nostri hodierni. Vestimenta ex coriis ferarum constabant. In casis parvis circum silvas suas habitabant."

19. Hic amita mea "Nōne in oppidis habi-

tābant?" inquit. Et ille "Oppida aedificābant," inquit, "sed, sī Gāius Iūlius vēra affirmat, oppida Britannōrum antīquōrum loca firmāta erant, nōn



URNAE ET CATENAE BRITANNICAE

loca ubi habitābant. Sed Britannia merīdiāna crebra erat incolis et aedificiis. Sic narrat Caesar 5 in librō quintō Belli Gallicī. Multī unā habitā-

bant, ut putō.” “Itaque nōn plānē barbarī erant,” inquit amita mea. Et ille: “Incolae Cantiī agrī cultūrae operam dabant, atque etiam mercātūrae. Nam Venetī ex Galliā in Britanniā mercātūrae causā nāvigābant. Britannī frumentum, armenta, aurum, argentum, ferrum, coria, catulōs vēnaticōs, servōs et captīvōs exportābant; frēna, vitrea, gemmās, cētera importābant. Itaque mediocriter hūmānī erant, nec  
10 multum dīversī ā Gallīs.”

— 20. “Multī mortuōs cremābant, sicut Graecī et Rōmānī: exstant in Cantiō sepulchra cum urnīs pulchrē ornātīs. Exstant etiam nummī Britannicī, aureī, argenteī, aēneī. Esseda quoque fabricābant: nōn plānē inhūmānī erant, sī rotās ferātās essedōrum et nummōs aureōs aēneōsque fabricāre poterant. Britannīs antīquīs magnus numerus gallōrum gallinārumque erat; animī, nōn escae, causā cūrābant, ut Gāius Iūlius affirmat.  
20 Sed incolae mediterrāneōrum et Calēdoniī ferī et barbarī erant. Mortuōs humābant. Agrī cultūrae operam nōn dabant; nōn frūmentō sed ferīnā victitābant. Deōrum fāna in lūcis sacris et silvīs ātris erant. Sacra cūrābant Druidae.  
25 Sacra erant saeva: virōs, fēminās, liberōs prō victimīs sacrificābant. Inter sē saepe pugnābant; captīvōs miserōs vēnumdabant, vėl cruciābant et trucidābant: nōnnumquam simulācra magna,



DRUIDAE BRITANNICI

plēna victimīs hūmānīs, cremābant. Populōrum inter sē discordiae victōriam Rōmānōrum parābant.”

## VII. Vestigia Romanorum

[Future indicative and imperative of *sum* and of the first conjugation]

21. Nūper, dum Marcus et Alexander mēcum  
 5 erant, patruō meō “Quantopere mē dēlectābit”  
 inquam “locum vīsītāre ubi oppidum Rōmānum  
 quondam stābat.” Et Alexander “Mōnstrā  
 nōbīs,” inquit “amābō tē, ruīnās castellī Rutu-  
 pīnī.” Tum patruus meus “Longa est via,”  
 10 inquit “sed aliquandō mōnstrābō. Crās, sī  
 vōbīs grātum erit, ad locum ubi proelium erat  
 Britannōrum cum Rōmānīs ambulābimus. Am-  
 bulābitisne nōbīscum, Marce et Alexander?”  
 “Ego vērō” inquit Marcus “tēcum libenter ambu-  
 15 lābō”; et Alexander “Mihi quoque pergrātum  
 erit, sī nōbīs sepulchra Britannōrum et Rōmānō-  
 rum mōnstrābis.” Sed patruus meus “Festīnā-  
 lentē” inquit; “nullae sunt ibi reliquiae sepul-  
 chrōrum, et virī doctī dē locō proeliī disputant.  
 20 Sed quotā horā parātī eritis?” “Quīntā hōrā”  
 inquiunt.

22. Postrīdiē caelum serēnum erat. Inter  
 ientāculum amita mea “Quotā hōrā” inquit “in  
 viam vōs dabitīs? et quotā hōrā cēnāre poteritis?”

Et patruus meus "Quīntā hōrā Marcus et Alexander Dubrīs adventābunt; intrā duās hōrās ad locum proeliī ambulāre poterimus; post ūnam hōram redambulābimus; itaque hōrā decimā vel ūndecimā domī erimus, ut spērō." Tum ego "Nōnne iēiūnī erimus," inquam, "sī nihil ante vesperum gustābimus?" "Prandium vōbiscum portāte" inquit amita mea; "ego crustula et pōma cūrābō."

[Perfect indicative of **sum** and of the first conjugation]

23. Quīnta hora appropinquābat, et amīcōs 10  
meōs cupidē exspectābam. Ad sonum tintinābulī ad fenestram properāvī. Ecce, puerī ad iānuam aderant. Cum intrāverunt, ūniversī exclāmāvimus "Eugē! Opportūnē adventāvistis!" Tum Marcus "Num sērō adventāvimus?" inquit; 15  
"hōra fere tertia fuit cum in viam nōs dedimus; sed via longa est, et Alexander celeriter ambulāre nōn potest." Sed Alexander "Nōn sum fatigātus" inquit; "sed quota hōra est?" Tum patruus meus "Nōndum quīnta hōra est" inquit; 20  
"parātīne estis ad ambulandum?" Et Alexander "Nōs vērō!" inquit. Tum amita mea et Lȳdia "Bene ambulāte!" inquiunt, et in viam nōs dedimus.

24. Inter viam patruus meus multa nōbīs dē 25  
bellō Rōmānōrum cum Britannīs narrāvit.

Prīmō saeculō ante Christum nātum Gāius Iūlius in Galliā bellābat, et, postquam Nerviōs cēterōs-que populōs Galliae Belgicae dēbellāvit, bellum contrā incolās insulae propinquae parāvit. Itaque 5 annō quīntō et quīnquāgēsīmō cōpiās suās in



BRITANNI ROMANOS IN SCOPULIS EXPECTANT

Britanniam transportāvit. Dē locō unde nāvīgāvit et dē locō quō nāvīgia sua applicāvit, virī doctī diū disputāverunt. Sed inter Dubrās et Rutupiās est locus ad nāvīgia applicanda idōneus. 10 Dubrās nōn poterat applicāre; nam scopulī ibi altī erant, ut nunc sunt, et in scopulis cōpiae armātae Britannōrum stābant. Itaque ad alium



locum nāvigāvit, ubi nullī scopulī fuērunt. Sed Britannī quoque per ōram maritimam ad locum properāvērunt, et ad pugnam sē parāvērunt. Rōmānīs necesse erat nāvigia sua magna ad ancorās dēligāre. Britannīs vada nōta fuērunt; 5



AQUILIFER SE UNDIS DAT

itaque in aquam equitāvērunt et cōpiam pugnae dedērunt.

[Pluperfect (*i.e.* past perfect) indicative of *sum* and of the first conjugation]

25. Sed iam ad locum adventāverāmus, et patruus meus "Spectāte puerī" inquit; "hīc campus apertus est; scopulī dēsunt, et locus 10

idōneus est ad cōpiās explicandās. Illīc fortasse, ubi scaphās piscātōriās spectātis, Gāius Iūlius nāvigia Rōmāna ad ancorās dēligāverat. Hīc Britannī cōpiās suās collocāverant, et equōs in  
5 aquam incitāverant. Nōne potestis tōtam pugnam animō spectāre? Sed reliqua narrābō. Dum Rōmānī undīs sē dare dubitant, aquilifer ‘Ad aquilam vōs congregāte,’ inquit, ‘nisi ignāvi estis. Ego certē officium meum praestābō.’ Et  
10 cum aquilā undīs sē dedit. Iam ūniversī Rōmānī ad aquiliferum sē congregāverant, et cum Britannīs in undīs impigrē pugnābant. Cōnfūsa et aspera fuit pugna. Prīmō labōrābant Rōmānī; sed tandem Britannōs propulsāverunt et terram  
15 occupāverunt. Ante vesperum Britannī sē fugae dederant. Numquam antea cōpiae Rōmānae in solō Britannicō steterant. Audācia aquiliferī laudanda erat.”

[Future perfect indicative of **sum** and of the first conjugation]

26. Sed nōs puerī prandium iam postulābāmus: nam hōra iam septima erat. Quam bella crustula et pōma tū, amita, dederās! Quantopere nōs  
20 bācae rubrae et nigrae dēlectāverunt! Tum patruus meus “Cum nōs recreāverimus,” inquit, “domum properābimus; nam nōn ante ūndecim  
25 hōram adventāverimus; intereā amita tua, mī Antōnī, nōs exspectāverit. Nōne prandiō

satiātī estis?” Tum ego “Nūlla in mē mora fuerit.” Et Alexander “Ego iam parātus sum” inquit; “sed quandō tū, Marce, satiātus eris?” Tum Marcus “Iēiūnus fui” inquit; “nam per quīnque hōrās nihil gustāveram! Sed cum mē<sup>5</sup> alterō pōmō recreāverō, parātus erō. Tū, Alexander, inter viam crustulis operam dedistī; nam puer parvus es.” Nōs cachinnāmus, et mox in viam nōs damus.

### VIII. Expeditio prima C. Iulii Caesaris

[Third declension: nouns like Caesar, imperātor, sōl, expeditiō]

27. Sed magnus erat calor sōlis et āeris, neque<sup>10</sup> poterāmus celeriter ambulāre. Paulō post nebulae sōlem obscurāvērunt, et imber magnus fuit. Mox sōl ōram maritimam splendore suō illūstrāvit, et iterum in viam nōs dedimus. Imber calōrem āeris temperāverat; et inter viam nōs puerī<sup>15</sup> patrum meum multa dē C. Iūliō Caesare, imperātore magnō Rōmānōrum, interrogāvimus. “Cūr expeditiōnem suam in Britanniam parāvit?” inquit; “cūr cōpiās suās in insulam nostram transportāvit?” Et patruus meus “C. Iūlius<sup>20</sup> Caesar” inquit “prōconsul erat Galliae, et per trēs annōs contrā nātiōnēs bellicōsās Gallōrum et Belgārum bellāverat; nam annō duodēsexāgēsimo ante Christum nātum Rōmānī Caesarem

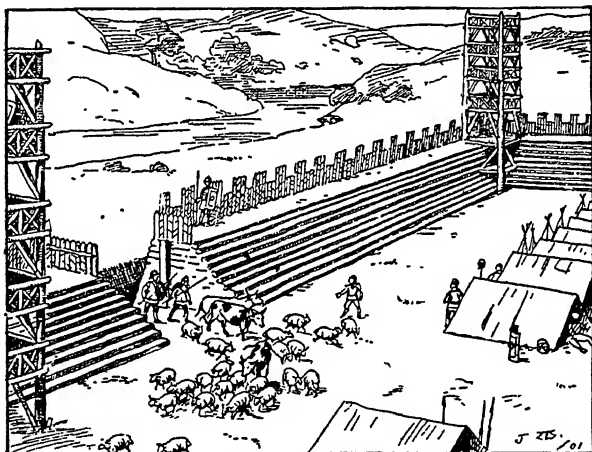
prōcōnsulem creāverant. Rōmānī autem Britan-  
nōs in numerō Gallōrum esse exīstimābant; et  
rēvērā nōnnūllae ex nātiōnibus Britanniae merī-  
dianae ā Belgīs oriundae erant. Atque Britannī  
5 Gallīs auxilia contrā Rōmānōs interdum sub-  
ministrāverant; sed Trinobantēs auxilium Rō-  
mānōrum contrā Cassivellaunum, rēgulum Cas-  
sōrum, implōrāverant.”

28. “Alia quoque causa bellī fuerat avāritia et  
10 exspectātiō praedae. Cupidī erant Rōmānī in-  
sulam nostram ignōtam et remōtam vīsītandī et  
explōrandī; nam, ut Tacitus affirmat, ignōtum  
prō magnificō est. Itaque annō quīntō et quīn-  
quāgēsīmō ante Christum nātūm C. Iūlius Caesar  
15 expeditiōnem suam prīmam contrā Britannōs  
comparāvit, et victōriam reportāvit, ut narrāvī;  
nam post ūnum proelium Britannī veniam ā  
victōribus implorāvērunt. Sed expeditiō nōn  
magna fuerat; neque Rōmānī ūllam praedam ex  
20 Britannīa reportāverant, nisi paucōs servōs et  
captīvōs. Annō igitur proximō imperātor Rō-  
mānus secundam et multō maiōrem expediti-  
ōnem in Britanniam parāvit. Nam sescenta  
nāvigia onerāria in Galliā aedificāvit, et quīnque  
25 legiōnēs Rōmānās ūnā cum magnā multitūdine  
auxiliōrum Gallicōrum in ōram Belgicam congre-  
gāvit.”

## IX. Pax violata

[Third declension continued: nouns like *pāx*, *aestās*, *mīles*]

29. “Britannī *pācem* nōn violāverant, sed Rōmānī *pācis* nōn cupidī erant. Itaque aestāte annī quārtī et quīnquāgēsīmī ante Christum nātum dux



CASTRÀ ROMANA

Rōmānus cum quīnque legiōnibus militum Rōmānōrum et magnō numerō equitum et auxili-  
 ōrum Gallicōrum iterum in Britanniam nāvigāvit. Tempestās erat idōnea, sed in mediā nāvigātiōne  
 ventus nōn iam flābat; itaque militibus necesse  
 erat nāvigia rēmīs incitāre. Impigrē rēmigā-

vērunt, et postrīdiē nāvīgia ad ōram Britannicam prosperē applicāvērunt. Labor rēmīgandī magnus erat, virtūs mīlitum magnopere laudanda. Britannī Rōmānōs in scopulis ōrae maritimae  
5 exspectābant; sed postquam multitūdinem nāvīgiōrum et mīlitum equitumque spectāvērunt, in fugam sē dedērunt. Caesar nāvīgia sua inter Dubrās et Rutupiās applicāvit, ut putō, nōn procul ā locō quō priōre annō applicāverat. Inde  
10 contrā Britannōs properāvit. Intereā ūnam legiōnem cum trecentīs equitibus ad castra in statīōne reservābat: nam periculōsum erat nāvīgia ad ancorās dēligāta dēfēnsōribus nūdāre.”

### X. Certamina varia

[Third declension continued: nouns like *flūmen*, *tempus*]

30. “Britannī certāmen vītāvērunt, et in silvīs  
15 sē occultāvērunt, ubi locus erat prope flūmen, ēgregiē et nātūrā et opere firmātus. Itaque ‘oppidum’ Britannicum erat. Dē nōmine flūminis nihil cōstat. Oppidum iam ante domesticī bellī causā praeparāverant, et crēbris arboribus vallīs  
20 que firmāverant. Multa et varia certāmina fuērunt: Britannī ex silvīs cum equitibus essedisque suis contrā Rōmānōs prōvolābant; Rōmānīs periculōsum erat intrā mūnitiōnēs Britannōrum intrāre. Sed post aliquantum temporis  
25 mīlītēs septimae legiōnis aggere et testūdine

locum oppugnāvērunt. Tandem Britannōs ex silvīs prōpulsāvērunt. Pauca erant vulnera Rōmānōrum: nam Rōmānī Britannōs pondere armōrum et scientiā pugnandī multum superābant; magnitudīne et rōbore corporis Britannī Rōmānōs 5



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superābant. Sed Rōmānī quoque hominēs rōbustō corpore erant.”

31. “Victōria Caesarī non multum prōfuit: nam Britannīs fugātīs instāre nōn poterat, quia nātūram locī ignōrābat. Praetereā praefectus<sup>10</sup> castrōrum, nōmine Quīntus Ātrius, magnum incommodum nūntiāverat: tempestās nāvigia in

litore afflictāverat. Tempus periculōsum erat: nam Caesarī necesse erat ā flūmine ad lītus maritimum properāre, et legiōnēs suās ab insectātiōne Britannōrum revocāre. Multa ex nāvigiis in 5 vadis afflictāta erant; cētera novīs armīs ornanda erant. Opus magnī labōris erat, et aliquantum temporis postulābat. Sed nautārum atque militum virtūs magnō opere laudanda erat. Nōn solum per diurna sed etiam per nocturna tempora 10 labōrāvērunt. Intereā Caesar nova nāvigia in Galliā aedificat: sine nāvigiis nōn poterat cōpiās suās in Galliam reportāre; ūnō tempore necesse erat et nāvigia reparāre et contrā Britannōs bellāre.”

## XI. Naves Romanae

[Third declension continued: nouns like *nāvis*]

15 32. “Duo erant genera nāvium in classe Rōmānā; ūnum erat genus nāvium longārum, alterum nāvium onerāriārum. Nāvēs longae ad pugnam aptae erant, nāvēs onerāriae ad onera atque multitudinem hominum et equōrum trāns- 20 portanda. Tōta classis Caesaris octingentārum erat nāvium; nam sescentās nāvēs onerāriās per hiemem in Galliā aedificāverat, ut narrāvī. Inter cēterās, ducentās numerō, nōnnūllae nāvēs longae erant. Sed nāvibus longīs rēvērā nōn opus erat 25 Caesarī; nam Britannīs antīquīs nūlla erat classis;



neque nāvēs onerāriās aedificābant.” Tum ego “Britannia nōndum domina undārum erat” inquam; “sed quōmodō frūmentum exportāre poterant, sī nullās nāvēs aedificābant?” “Venetōrum nāvēs” inquit patruus meus “frūmentum 5 Britannicum in Galliam protābant, et ex Galliā gemmās, vitrea, cētera in Britanniam. Nam Venetī, nātiō maritima, in ōrā Gallicā habitābant. Hostēs fuerant Rōmānōrum, et magnam classem comparāverant.”

33. Tum Marcus “Num nātiōnēs barbarae” inquit “nāvēs longās ornāre poterant?” Et patruus meus “Formam nāvium Gallicārum Caesar in tertiō librō Belli



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Gallicī commemorat. Puppēs altae erant, ad magnitudinem tempestātum accommodātae; carinae plānae. Venetī nāvēs tōtās ex rōbore fabricābant; ad ancorās catēnīs ferreīs, nōn fūnibus, dēligābant. Pellēs prō vēlīs erant, sive 25 propter linī inopiam, sive quia in pellibus plūs firmitūdinis quam in vēlīs lineīs erat. Nāvēs longae Rōmānōrum nōn tam altae erant quam

Venetōrum, sed rōstrīs ferreīs et interdum turribus armātae erant; itaque victōriam ā Venetīs reportāverant.” Tum Alexander “Num nāvēs Rōmānae lāminīs ferreīs armātae erant?” inquit.  
5 Sed Marcus: “Quid opus erat lāminīs ferreīs, sī tormenta hodierna antīquīs dēerant?”

## XII. Gentium Britannicarum Societas

[Third declension continued: nouns like *gēns*, *pars*]

34. Tum patruus meus reliqua de expeditiōne Caesaris narrāvit. “Dum milītēs nautaeque Rōmānī classem novīs armīs ornant, Caesar ad  
10 reliquās copiās properat. Intereā hostēs summum imperium Cassivellaunō mandāverant. Cassivellaunus nōn erat rēx ūniversārum gentium Britannicārum, sed dux vel prīnceps gentis Cassōrum. Annō tamen quārtō et quīnquāgēsīmō  
15 ante Christum nātum magna pars gentium Britanniae merīdiānae sē sub Cassivellaunō contrā Rōmānōs cōnsociāverant. Flūmen Tamesa finēs Cassivellaunī ā finibus gentium maritimārum sēparābat; ab oriente erant finēs Trinobantium;  
20 ab occidente Britannī mediterrāneī. Superiōre tempore bella continua fuerant inter Cassivellaunum et reliquās gentēs; atque Trinobantēs auxilium Rōmānōrum contrā Cassivellaunum implōrāverant, quia rēgem suum trucidāverat. Nu-  
25 merus hostium magnus erat; nam, ut Caesar

affirmat, infīnīta multītūdō hominū erat in parte merīdiānā Britanniae.”

35. “Caesar formam et incolās Britanniae in capite duodecimō et tertiō decimō librī quīntī commemorat. Incolae partis interiōris Celtae et barbarī erant; incolae maritimae partis ex Belgio praedae causā immigrāverant, sicut priore aetate trāns flūmen Rhēnum in Belgium migrāverant. Et nōnnūlla nōmina gentium maritimārum, unde nōmina urbium hodiernārum dērivāta sunt, Belgica vel Gallica sunt. Belgae autem ā Germānis oriundī erant, ut Caesar in capite quārtō librī secundī dēmōnstrat. Itaque pars Britannōrum antiquōrum Germānicā origine erant. Formam insulae esse triquetram dēclārat. Sed ūnum latus ad Galliam spectāre exīstimat, alterum ad Hispaniam atque occidentem, tertium ad septentrionēs. Itaque dē lateribus et angulis laterum errābat. Hiberniam ab occidente parte Britanniae esse rectē iūdicat, insulam Mōnam inter Britanniam et Hiberniam esse.”

### XIII. Maria Britannica

[Third declension continued: nouns like mare]

36. “Lateris primī longitudinem circiter quīngenta mīlia esse iūdicat, secundī septingenta, tertiū octingenta. Itaque dē magnitudine insulae nōn

multum errābat. Flūmen Tamesam ā marī circiter octōgintā mīlia distāre iūdicat.” Hīc nōs puerī “Errābat igitur” inquit; “nam inter Londīnium et mare nōn sunt octōgintā mīlia.”  
 5 Sed patruus meus “Rectē iūdicābat” inquit; “nam pars maris ubi Caesaris castra erant circiter



BRITANNI CUM ROMANIS IN ITINERE PUGNANT

octōgintā mīlia Rōmāna ā Londīniō distat. Tria maria īnsulam nostram circumdant; inter Britanniam et Galliam est mare Britannicum vel fretum  
 10 Gallicum; ab occidente mare Hibernicum; ab oriente mare Germānicum. Nōmina marium

temporibus antiquis non usitata erant; sed iam Graeci Britanniam esse insulam iudicabant.”

#### XIV. Britannia pacata

[Recapitulation of nouns of the third declension]

37. “Inter Tamesam et mare Britannicum prima concursio erat Romanorum cum copiis Cassivellauni. Britanni duas cohortes Romanas in itinere fortiter impugnaverunt. Ex silvis suis provolaverunt; Romanos in fugam dederunt; multos Romanorum trucidaverunt. Tum suos a pugna revocaverunt. Novum genus pugnae Romanos perturbaverat. Nam Britannis non mos erat iusto proelio pugnare; sed equitibus essedisque suis per omnes partes equitabant, et ordinem hostium perturbabant; tum consulto copiis suas revocabant. Essedarii interdum pedibus pugnabant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in proeliis praestabant. Pedites Romani propter pondus armorum non apti erant ad huiusmodi hostem. Et equitibus Romanis periculosum erat se longo intervallum a peditibus separare: neque pedibus pugnare poterant.”

38. “Itaque Romani ordinem suos contra equites Britannorum in primo certamine non servaverant.

Sed postridie Romani victoriam reportaverunt. 25

Britannī in collibus procul ā castrīs Rōmānīs stābant. Caesar magnum numerum cohortium et ūniversōs equitēs lēgātō suō Trebōniō mandāverat. Hostēs subitō prōvolāvērunt, et ordinēs Rōmānōs  
5 impugnāvērunt. Sed Rōmānī superiōrēs fuērunt. Cōpiās Britannicās prōpulsāvērunt, et in fugam dedērunt. Magnum numerum hostium trucidāvērunt. Tum dux continuīs itineribus ad flūmen Tamesam et in finēs Cassivellaunī properāvit.  
10 Cassivellaunus autem cum quattuor milibus essedāriōrum itinera Rōmānōrum servābat, et paulum dē viā dēclinābat sēque in silvis occultābat. Interdum ex silvis prōvolābat et cum militibus Rōmānīs pugnābat; Rōmānī autem agrōs Britan-  
15 nōrum vastābant.”

39. “In parte flūminis Tamesae ubi finēs Cassivellaunī erant ūnum tantum vadum erat. Quō cum Caesar adventāvit cōpiās hostium ad alteram rīpam flūminis collocātās spectāvit. Rīpa autem  
20 sudibus acūtīs firmāta erat; et Britannī multās sudēs sub aquā quoque occultāverant. Sed Caesar hostibus instāre nōn dubitāvit. Aqua flūminis profunda erat, et militēs capite solum ex aquā exstābant; sed Rōmānī sē aquae fortiter  
25 mandāvērunt, et Britannōs in fugam dedērunt. ‘Oppidum’ Cassivellaunī nōn longē aberat, inter silvās palūdēsque situm, quō Britannī magnum numerum hominum, equōrum, ovium, boum,

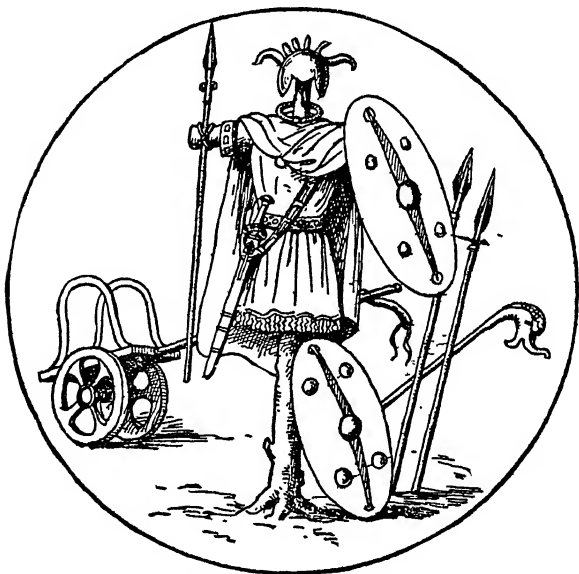
congregāverant. Locum ēgregiē et nātūrā et opere firmātum Caesar ex duābus partibus oppugnāre properāvit: oppidum expugnāvit et dēfēnsōrēs fugāvit.”



BRITANNI CASTRA ROMANA OPPUGNANT

40. “Sed in Cantiō, ubi quattuor rēgēs Britan-  
nīs praeerant, nōndum fīnis erat pugnandī.  
Britannī castra Rōmāna ad mare sita fortiter  
oppugnant; sed frūstrā. Rōmānī victōrēs. In-  
tereā multae ex cīvitatibus Britannicīs pācem  
ōrant. Trinobantibus Caesar novum rēgem dat,<sup>10</sup>  
et pācem cōfirmat. Itaque propter tot clādēs,

propter finēs suōs bellō vastātōs, maximē autem propter dēfectiōnem tot cīvitātum, Cassivellaunus dē condiōnibus pācis dēliberat. Caesar pācem dat; Cassivellaunum vetat Trinobantēs bellō



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5 vexāre, et tribūtum Britannīs imperat. Tum cōpiās suās cum magnō numerō obsidum et captīvōrum in Galliam reportat. Britannī fortiter sed frūstrā prō ārīs et focīs suis pugnāverant.”



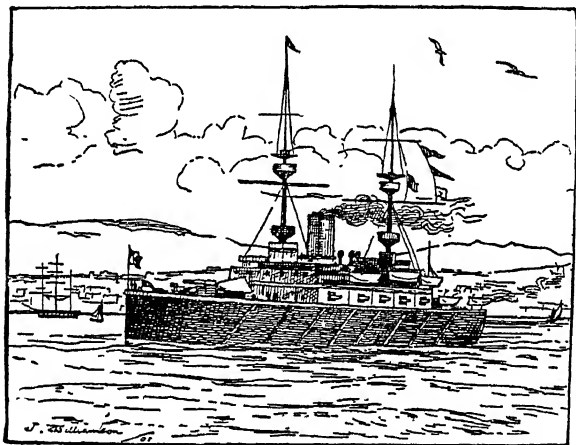
## XV. Robur et aes triplex

[Adjectives of the third declension]

41. Tum Marcus “ō gentem fortem et admīrābilem Britannōrum!” inquit. “Nam īnsigne erat facinus quod contrā Rōmānōs, victōrēs orbis terrārum, tam fortiter et nōnnumquam prosperē pugnāvērunt. Nōn mīrum est, sī Rōmānī victōriam reportāvērunt.” Nōs sententiam Marcī comprobāvimus. Sed iam nōna hōra erat, cum Alexander, digitō ad orientem mōnstrans, “Nōne nāvēs procul ā lītore spectātis?” inquit. Et patruus meus “Ita est” inquit; “nam illīc est statīō 10 tūta nāvibus. Sed illae nāvēs, ut putō, nāvēs longae sunt ex classe Britannicā; nam pars classis nostrae nunc in fretō Gallicō est. Tum ego “eugē, optimē!” inquam; “nāvem longam adhūc nōn spectāvī. Sed nōn tam grandēs sunt quam 15 putāvī.” “Pergrandēs sunt,” inquit patruus meus “sed procul a lītore sunt; omnēs lāminīs ferreīs, nōnnūllae arietibus vel turribus armatae sunt.”

42. Tum nautam veterānum dē nōminibus 20 nāvium longārum interrogāvimus. In classe Britannicā militāverat, sed tum militiā vacābat, et custōs erat ōrae maritimae. Nōmina nāvium, ut affirmābat, erant *Grandis*, *Rēgālis*, *Magnifica*, *Tonāns*, *Arrogāns*, *Ferōx*; omnibus tegimen erat 25

lāminīs ferreīs fabricātum. In *Grandī* praefectus classis nāvigābat. Omnēs ad ancoram dēligātae erant. Tum Alexander “Cūr nōn” inquit “ad nāvēs in scaphā nāvigāmus?” Mihi et Marcō  
 5 prōpositum pergrātum erat; et nauta ad nāvigandum parātus erat. Itaque patruus meus “Sērō



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domum adventābimus” inquit; “sed sī vōs puerī cupidī estis nāvem longam spectandī, ego nōn dēnegābō.” Tum nauta “Exspectāte” inquit  
 10 “dum omnia parō”; et vēla rēmōsque in scapham portāvit. Quam dulce erat in marī tranquillō nāvigāre! Ventus lēnis flābat, et brevī tempore

ad *Rēgālem* appropinquāvimus. Tum classiārii nōbīs nāvem ingentem mōnstrāverunt cum māchinīs, tormentīs, rōstrīs, cēterīs.

43. Hōra iam decima erat cum ā *Rēgālī* nōs in scapham dedimus. Tum ad lītus rēmīgāre necesse erat; nam ventus adversus erat. Ego et Marcus ūnā cum patruō meō et nautā veterānō rēmīs labōrāvimus. Sed nōn ante ūndecimam hōram in litore stetimus. Dum domum properāmus, imber fuit, et necesse erat in tabernā aliquantum 10 temporis exspectāre: intrāvimus et nōs recreāvimus; nam fatīgātī erāmus. Sed “post tenebrās lūx.” Cum domum adventāvimus, amita mea et Lȳdia “Ubi tam diū fuistis?” inquirunt; “nōs ānxiae fuimus; sed cēna iam parāta est.” Tum 15 nōs “Multa spectāvimus” inquit; “ambulātiō longa sed pergrāta et ūtilis fuit.” Post cēnam Marcus et Alexander Dubrās in vehiculō properāvērunt. Ego per noctem de Britannīs antīquīs et dē classe Britannicā hodiernā som-20 niāvī. Ante oculōs erant virī fortēs membrīs robustīs, flāvīs capillīs, oculīs caeruleīs cum Rōmānīs terrā marīque pignantēs.

### DULCE DOMUM

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DEUS SALVAM FAC REGINAM,  
MATREM PATRIAE



# PREPARATIONS

## I. THE SEA COAST

### § 1.

**quam bella**, *how beautiful*  
**est**, *is*  
**ōra maritima**, *the seashore*  
**nōn procul**, *not far*  
**ab ōrā maritimā**, *from the*  
*seashore*  
**vīlla**, *a country-house* [villa<sup>1</sup>]  
**in villā**, *in the country-house*  
**amita mea**, *my aunt*  
**habitat**, *dwells, lives*  
**et**, *and*  
**ego habitō**, *I dwell, I am*  
*staying*  
**cum amitā meā**, *with my*  
*aunt*  
**nunc**, *now*  
**ante iānuam**, *before the door*  
**villae**, *of the country-house*

**ārea**, *an open space* [area]  
**in āreā**, *in the open space*  
**castanea**, *a chestnut tree*  
**ubi**, *where*  
**luscinia**, *a nightingale*  
**interdum**, *sometimes*  
**cantat**, *sings*  
**sub umbrā**, *under the shade*  
*(umbra, shade; cf. um-*  
*brella)*  
**castaneae**, *of the chestnut-*  
*tree*  
**ancilla**, *a maid-servant*  
**cēnam parat**, *prepares sup-*  
*per*  
**amō ōram**, *I love the shore*  
**amō vīllam**, *I love*  
*the pretty country-house*

Compare the different forms of the same word (singular number) in the following sentences :

**Villa bella est**, *There is a pretty country-house,*  
*or the country-house is pretty.*

**Villam bellam amō**, *I love the pretty country-house.*

**Iānuā villae bellae est aperta**, *The door of the pretty*  
*country-house is open.*

<sup>1</sup> Bracketed English words are derivatives, not translations.

In villā bellā habitō, *I am staying in the pretty country-house.*

NOTE.—Ego habitō, *I am staying* (where *I* has some stress); amō, *I love* (where *I* has no stress).

## § 2.

fēriae, *holidays*  
sunt, *are or there are*  
fēriae nunc sunt, *it is now*  
*the holidays*  
inter fēriās, *during the holi-*  
*days*  
in villā maritimā, *in the*  
*country-house by the sea*  
ō beātās fēriās! *oh, the*  
*happy holidays!*  
in arēnā, *on the sand*  
ōrae maritimae, *of the sea*  
*coast*  
ancorae, *anchors*  
et, *and*  
catēnae, *chains*

nam, *for*  
incolae, *the inhabitants*  
nautae, *sailors*  
magna est, *is great*  
audācia, *the courage*  
nautārum, *of sailors*  
procellās formīdant, *they*  
*fear storms*  
nautās amō, *I like sailors*  
ut, *as*  
nautae, *sailors*  
mē amant, *like me*  
cum nautis, *with the sailors*  
in scaphis, *in boats [skiffs]*  
nāvigō, *I sail [navigate]*

Compare the forms of the plural nautae, *sailors*, in the above sentences: nautae mē amant, *sailors like me*; nautās amō, *I like sailors*; audācia nautārum, *the courage of sailors*; cum nautis, *with sailors*. Note that the ending -ae, like the English -s, has two different meanings: nautae = (1) *sailor's*, (2) *sailors*.

Compare the different forms of the same word (plural number) in the following sentences:

Villae bellae sunt, *There are pretty country-houses,*  
*or the country-houses are pretty.*

Villās bellās amō, *I love pretty country-houses*

Iānuae villārum bellārum sunt apertae, *The doors of the pretty country-houses are open.*

In villis bellis habitant, *They dwell in pretty country-houses.*

### § 3.

ex fenestrīs, *out of (or from) the windows*

undās spectās, *thou seest, (you see) the waves*

caeruleās, *blue*

quam magnae sunt, *how big they are (i.e. the waves, undae)*

per-lūcidae, *transparent [lucid]*

post cēnam, *after supper*

lūnam spectō, *I see the moon*

stellās, *the stars*

ex fenestrā meā, *from my window*

prope villam, *near the country-house*

silva, *a wood*

saepe, *often*

ambulō, *I walk*

quantopere, *how much*

nōs dēlectat, *delights us*

ō cōpiam, *oh the abundance plantārum, of plants*

herbārum, *of grasses, of herbs*

bācārum, *of berries*

nōn solum, *not only [solely]*

sed etiam, *but also*

agricolae, *farmers*

circum, *around*

habitant, *dwell*

casae, *the cottages*

agricolārum, *of the farmers*

parvae, *small*

casās albās habitant, *inhabit white cottages*

casās visitat, *visits the cottages*

Compare the singular and plural forms of the word *amita* in the following sentences:

Amita mea casās vītat, *My aunts visit cottages.*

Amitae meae casās vītant, *My aunts visit cottages.*

Amitam meam amō, *I love my aunt.*

Amitās meās amō, *I love my aunts.*

**Amitae meae villa est bella,** *My aunt's country-house is pretty.*

**Amitārum meārum villae sunt bellae,** *My aunts' country-houses are pretty.*

**Cum amitā meā ambulō,** *I walk with my aunt.*

**Cum amitīs meis ambulō,** *I walk with my aunts.*

Notice that the forms in **-am** (sing.) and **-as** (pl.) occur

(1) after certain prepositions: **ante iānuam**, *before the door*; **post cēnam**, *after supper*; **prope villam**, *near the house*; **inter fēriās**, *during the holidays*.

(2) without any preposition, to complete the sense with certain verbs. The form in **-am** or **-ās** is then called the object of the verb. In the following sentences it will be seen that the forms in **-am** and **-ās** differ in meaning from those in **-a** and **-ae** just as *me* differs from *I* (or *him*, *them*, *whom* differ from *he*, *they*, *who*) in English:

*I love sailors, Ego amō nautās.*

*Sailors love me, Nautae amant mē.*

*The maid-servant prepares supper, Ancilla parat cēnam.*

*Sailors inhabit white cottages, Nautae habitant casās albās.*

#### § 4.

**rēgīna mea,** *my queen*

**magna,** *great*

**glōria,** *the glory*

**Victōriae Rēgīnae,** *of Queen*

*Victoria, Queen Victoria's*

**in insulīs Britannicīs,** *in the*

*British islands*

**colōniae Britannicae,** *Brit-*

*ish colonies*

**domina,** *mistress [dame]*

**multārum terrārum,** *of many*

*lands*

**undārum,** *of the waves*

**triumphō,** *I triumph, exult*

**tē amō,** *I love thee*

**Britannia,** *O Britain*

**vōs,** *you*

**insulae Britannicae,** *O Brit-*

*ish isles*

**nōn est,** *is not*

**patria,** *native land*

**ex Āfricā Meridiānā,** *from*

*South Africa*

**sum,** *I am*



Note that the forms in *-a* (sing.) and *-ae* (pl.) may be used in speaking to persons or things: in such cases we may translate by *O*, but generally it is better to leave out this word: *tē, Britannia, amō, I love thee, Britain; vōs, insulae Britannicae, amō, I love you, British isles.*

## § 5.

quoque, *too, also*  
 cōsōbrīna, *cousin*  
 apud amitam meam, *at the*  
     *house of my aunt*  
 columbās cūrat, *keeps doves*  
 cūra, *the care*  
 columbārum, *of doves*  
 Lȳdiae, *to Lydia*  
 laetitiam dat, *gives delight*  
 tū Lȳdia, *thou (you), Lydia*  
 cum, *when*  
 es, *thou art, you are*  
 apud magistrā tuam, *at*  
     *the house of thy (your)*  
     *schoolmistress*  
 linguae Francogallicae, *to*  
     *the French language*  
 Anglicae, *to the English*  
 operam dās, *givest (give)*  
     *attention (= study)*

ego operam dō, *I give atten-*  
     *tion*  
 linguīs antiquīs, *to the an-*  
     *cient languages*  
 Rōmae, *of Rome*  
 Graeciae, *of Greece*  
 cum Lȳdiā, *see § 1: cum*  
     *amitā meā*  
 ad silvā, *to the wood*  
 vel, *or*  
 nāvīgāmus, *we sail*  
 undae dēlectant, *the waves*  
     *delight*  
 vōs, filiae, amātis, *you,*  
     *daughters, love*  
 vōs amat, *loves you*  
 ubi . . . ibi, *where . . .*  
     *there*  
 inopia, *want, poverty*  
 levat, *relieves*

Compare carefully:

*Lydiae laetitiam dat, gives pleasure to Lydia.*  
*ad silvā ambulō, I walk to the wood.*

The forms in *-ae* (sing.) and *-īs* (pl.) meaning *to* are often found with verbs of "giving"; hence they are called the dative case (case of giving). But they are not used with

verbs of "going" or "coming"; with these verbs *to* is expressed by the preposition *ad* followed by a form in -am (sing.) or -ās (pl.).

### First Declension

#### NAME OF CASE

Nominative	Lȳdia	<i>Lydia</i>
Genitive	Lȳdiae	<i>Lydia's, of Lydia</i>
Dative	Lȳdiae	<i>to Lydia</i>
Accusative	Lȳdiam	<i>Lydia</i>
Ablative	cum Lȳdiā	<i>with Lydia</i>
Vocative	Lȳdia	[O] <i>Lydia</i>

#### SINGULAR

N.	vīlla bella
G.	vīllae bellae
D.	vīllae bellae ( <i>with a verb of "giving"</i> )
Ac.	vīllam bellam
Ab.	in vīllā bellā
V.	vīlla bella

#### PLURAL

vīllae bellae
vīllārum bellārum
vīllis bellis ( <i>with a verb of "giving"</i> )
vīllās bellās
in vīllis bellis
vīllae bellae

The preposition used with the ablative case must be varied to suit the sense of the noun declined: e.g. *cum Lȳdiā*, but *in vīllā*, *ex vīllā*, or *ā vīllā*.

### Present of *Sum* and of First Conjugation

#### SINGULAR

<i>sum, I am</i>
<i>es, thou art (you are)</i>
<i>est, he (she, it) is</i>

<i>spectō, I see</i>
<i>spectās, thou seest (you see)</i>
<i>spectat, he (she, it) sees</i>

#### PLURAL

<i>sumus, we are</i>
<i>estis, you are</i>
<i>sunt, they are</i>
<i>spectāmus, we see</i>
<i>spectātis, you see</i>
<i>spectant, they see</i>

The verb *dō*, *give*, has a short *a* in the 1st and 2nd person plural: *damus, datis*.

## II. MY UNCLE

§ 6. Hereafter nouns of the 1st decl. will be given in the nom. sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

**patruus meus**, *my uncle*

**quondam**, *once, formerly*

**praefectus**, *an officer*

**erat**, *was*

**militiā** \* **vacat**, *he is free (i.e. he has retired) from military service*

**agellō suō**, *to his farm*

**agellus**, *the farm or the estate*

**patruī meī**, *of my uncle*

**magnus**, *large*

**circum villam**, *around the villa*

**hortus**, *a garden*

**mūrus**, *a wall*

**hortī**, *of the garden*

**altus**, *high*

**rīvus**, *a stream [river]*

**prope hortum**, *near the garden*

**unde**, *whence, from which*

**aqua**, *water*

**portāmus**, *we fetch, we carry*

**hortum irrigāmus**, *we water [irrigate] the garden*

**in hortō**, *in the garden*

**numerus**, *number*

**rosa**, *a rose*

**viola**, *a violet*

**tibi**, *to thee, to you*

**mī patruē**, *[O] my uncle*

**cum patruō meō**, *with my uncle*

**ambulās**, *thou walkest, you walk*

\* Note the ablative without a preposition: here, *from*.

## Second Declension

## NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES IN -us

## SINGULAR

N. **hortus bellus**, *a pretty garden*

G. **hortī bellī**, *of a pretty garden*

D. **hortō bellō**, *to a pretty garden (with a verb of "giving")*

Ac. **hortum bellum**, *a pretty garden*

Ab. **in hortō bellō**, *in a pretty garden*

V. **horte belle**, *[O] pretty garden*

## § 7.

angulus, *angle, corner*  
 ulmī, *elms*  
 in ulmīs, *in the elms*  
 corvī, *crows*  
 nidificant, *make nests*  
 corvōs spectō, *I watch the*  
                   *crows*  
 libenter, *gladly*  
 circum nidōs suōs, *around*  
                   *their nests*  
 volitant, *they fly*  
 corvōrum, *of crows*  
 multi mergī, *many sea gulls*  
 super ōceanum, *over the*  
                   *ocean*  
 mergī, *O sea gulls*  
 volitātis, *you fly*  
 praeda, *prey*

captātis, *you catch*  
 ōceanus, *the ocean*  
 mergīs, *to sea gulls*  
 cibum dat, *gives food*  
 agellus suus, *his estate*  
 equī, *horses*  
 vacca, *cow*  
 porcī, *pigs [pork]*  
 galli gallinae-que, *cocks and*  
                   *hens*  
 gallōs cūrat, *minds the cocks*  
 vīcus, *a village*  
 rūsticī, *the country-folk, the*  
                   *rustics*  
 nōnnūllī ex rūsticīs, *some of*  
                   *(some out of) the rustics*  
 cum equīs, *with (together*  
                   *with) the horses*

Note in the above: — 1. corvī nidificant, *crows make nests*. 2. vōs, corvī, *you, [O] crows*. 3. corvōs spectō, *I watch crows*. 4. numerus corvōrum, *a number of crows*. 5. corvīs dat, *gives to crows*. 6. cum corvīs, *with crows*.

## SINGULAR

N. hortus bellus  
 G. hortī bellī  
 D. hortō bellō (*with a verb*  
                   *of "giving"*)  
 Ac. hortum bellum  
 Ab. in hortō bellō  
 V. horte belle

## PLURAL

horti bellī  
 hortōrum bellōrum  
 hortīs bellīs (*with a verb of*  
                   *"giving"*)  
 hortōs bellōs  
 in hortīs bellīs  
 hortī bellī

§ 8. In this and the following *Preparations* nouns of the 2nd decl. in -us will be given in the nom. sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

scopulus albus, *a white cliff*  
 ab-est, *is distant*  
 noctū, *by night, in the night-time*  
 pharus, *lighthouse*  
 velut, *as, even as*  
 stella clāra, *a bright star*  
 in ōceanō, *on the ocean*  
 illūstrat, *lights up* [illus-  
 trates]

spectāre, *to see*  
 (undae) tranquillae, *calm, tranquil (waves)*  
 lavātis, *you wash* [lave]  
 dēlectātis, *you delight*  
 (undae) turbulentae, *rough, turbulent (waves)*  
 spūmātis, *you foam*  
 murmurātis, *you murmur*

### III ANCIENT MONUMENTS

§ 9. In this and the following *Preparations* verbs of the 1st conj. present tense, will be given in the 1st person sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

in Cantiō, *in Kent*  
 inter, *between*  
 Dubrae, *Dover*  
 Rutupiae, *Richborough*  
 situs, *situated*  
 oppida antiqua, *ancient towns*  
 multa monumenta, *many monuments*  
 vēstīgia, *vestiges, traces*  
 Rōmānus, *a Roman*  
 reliquiae, *relics*  
 oppidōrum, *of towns*  
 amphitheātrōrum, *of amphitheatres*

hodiē, *to-day, at the present day*  
 ex-stō, *I exist, remain*  
 via, *a road*  
 Londīnium, *London*  
 solum, *soil*  
 multōs nummōs, *many coins*  
 (nummōs) aureōs, *golden (coins)*  
 (nummōs) argenteōs, *(coins) made of silver*  
 (nummōs) aēneōs, *(coins) made of copper*  
 et . . . et, *both . . . and*  
 Britannus, *a Briton*

occultō, *I hide*  
 causa, *a cause, source*  
 lucrī, *of gain [lucre]*  
 arō, *I plough*  
 fundāmenta, *the foundations*  
 aedificiōrum, *of building*  
     [edifices]

excavō, *I excavate*  
 magnō pretiō,\* *at a great*  
     *price*  
 vēnum-dō; *I offer for sale*  
 patruō meō est, *my uncle*  
     *has; lit. 'to my uncle there*  
     *is*

\* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *at* (an expression of "price" or "value").

Note the words *Dubrae*, *Dover*; *Rutupiae*, *Richborough*; *reliquiae*, *relics*. These words are plural in form and have no singular. The first two are singular in meaning, like the English "Athens" (Latin *Athēnae*); the third is plural in meaning.

## Second Declension — continued

### NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES IN -um

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. oppidum, <i>a town</i>	oppida, <i>towns</i>
G. oppidī, <i>of a town</i>	oppidōrum, <i>of towns</i>
D. oppidō, <i>to a town</i> (with a verb of "giving")	oppidīs, <i>to towns</i> (with a verb of "giving")
Ac. oppidum, <i>a town</i>	oppida, <i>towns</i>
Ab. in oppidō, <i>in a town</i>	in oppidīs, <i>in towns</i>
V. oppidum, [O] <i>town</i>	oppida, <i>towns</i>

Similarly with an adjective: *oppidum antiquum*, *an ancient town*.

§ 10. In this and the following *Preparations* nouns of the 2nd declension in -um will be given in the nom. sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

**commentārii**, *notes, commentaries*

**dē vitā meā**, *about my life*

**scriptitō**, *I write, jot down*  
[scribble]

**super oppidum**, *above the town*

**castellum**, *fort [castle]*

**specula**, *a watch tower*

**mūrī lāti**, *broad walls*

**aedificium consecrātum**, *a consecrated building*

**iam**, *already*

**secundō saeculō**,\* *in the second century*

**post Christum nātum**, *after the birth of Christ (lit. after Christ born)*

**basilica Christiāna**, *a Christian basilica (or church)*

\* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *in* (an expression of "time when").

### § 11.

**prōmunturium**, *a promontory, headland*

**stō**, *I stand*

**post castellum**, *behind the castle*

**clivus grāmineus**, *a grassy hill or down*

**fretum Gallicum**, *the English (lit. Gallic) Channel*

**oculus**, *an eye*

**vēlum album**, *a white sail*

**nāvigium Germānicum**, *a German vessel*

**nāvigium Belgicum**, *a Belgian vessel*

**nōnnūlla** (**nāvigia**), *some (vessels)*

**ex nāvigiiis**, *of the vessels*

**sunt nōmināta**, *are named "castella," i.e. Castle Liners*

**littera C**, *the letter C*

**in signō**, *on the flag*

**in w. acc.**, *to*

## IV. BOYS' AMUSEMENTS

### § 12.

**dēlectāmentum**, *amusement*  
[delight]

**puerōrum**, *of boys*

**amicus**, *friend*

**duo pueri**, *two boys*

**Marcus**, *Mark*

**puer**, *a boy*

**quattuor-decim**, *four-teen*

annus, *year*  
 quattuordecim annōrum, *of*  
*fourteen years, i.e. fourteen*  
*years old*  
 mihi, *to me*  
 praecipuus, *chief, especial,*  
*particular*  
 Calēdonia, *Scotland*  
 (puerī) oriundī, *(boys)*  
*sprung*  
 nōbis puerīs sunt, *to us boys*  
*there are (= we boys have;*  
*cf. patruō meō est, § 9)*  
 condiscipulus, *schoolfellow*  
 liber scholis,\* *free from*  
*lessons*  
 amicitia, *friendship*

ūnā, *together*  
 unda spūmifera, *a foamy*  
*wave*  
 natō, *I swim, bathe*  
 nimis, *too*  
 (undae) asperae, *rough*  
*(waves)*  
 nōs puerōs, *us boys*  
 lūdus, *game*  
 pila, *ball [pill]*  
 ut, *how*  
 iuvat, *it delights*  
 aedificāre, *to build*  
 contrā undās, *against the*  
*waves*  
 For the forms in -āre see  
 § 8; spectāre, *to see.*

\* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *from*; cf. militiā vacat, § 6.

### § 13.

plēnae gaudiōrum, *full of*  
*joys*  
 ā māne, *from morn*  
 usque ad vesperum, *right*  
*on till eve [vespers]*  
 nōnnumquam *sometimes*  
*(lit. not never)*  
 Petrus, *Peter*  
 adulēscēntulus, *a young*  
*man*  
 vigintī, *twenty*

rēm̄us,\* *oar*  
 (scapha) apta, *(a boat) fitted,*  
*adapted*  
 plērūmq̄ue, *mostly, generally*  
 rēm̄igō, *I row*  
 dō, *I set (cf. § 5, give)*  
 ventus asper, *a rough wind*  
 gubernō, *I steer [govern]*  
 ministrō, *I attend [minister]*  
 laudō, *I praise*

\* Note the dative meaning *for* (rēm̄is, *for oars*).



Second Declension — *continued*NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES LIKE *puer*

(i.e. without the ending -us or -um in the nom. sing.)

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. <i>puer</i> , a boy	<i>puerī</i> , boys
G. <i>puerī</i> , a boy's	<i>puerōrum</i> , boys'
D. <i>puerō</i> , to a boy	<i>puerīs</i> , to boys
Ac. <i>puerum</i> , a boy	<i>puerōs</i> , boys
Ab. <i>cum puerō</i> , with a boy	<i>cum puerīs</i> , with boys.
V. <i>puer</i> , [O] boy	<i>puerī</i> , [O] boys

There are not many nouns declined like *puer*. *Vesper*, evening or evening star, is like it for the most part, but has no plural. There are, however, a few adjectives (not many) declined like *puer* in both singular and plural, for instance: *liber*, free; *miser*, unhappy, miserable; *asper*, rough; *spūnifer*, foamy, foam-bearing; and other compounds of -fer, bearing.

§ 14. In this and the following *Preparations* nouns of the 2nd decl. like *puer* will be given in the nom. sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

<i>locus</i> , place	<i>animus ingrātus</i> , ingratitude
<i>fābula</i> , play, drama [fable]	(lit. an ungrateful mind)
<i>commemorātus</i> , mentioned	<i>accūsō</i> , I accuse
[commemorated]	<i>fortūna aspera</i> , harsh fate
<i>Leir</i> , Lear	<i>filiae impiae</i> [impious], un-
<i>rēgulus</i> , ruler, petty king	natural daughters
<i>fortūna misera</i> , unhappy	<i>cōstantia</i> , constancy
fate [miserable fortune]	<i>ex poētā nōminātus</i> , named
<i>dēplōrō</i> , I deplore, lament	after (from) the poet; i.e.
<i>stultitia</i> , folly	Shakespeare's cliff
<i>culpō</i> , I blame	

<i>vir generōsus, a man of noble birth, a nobleman [generous]</i>	<i>sē praecipitāre, to hurl him- self [precipitate]</i>
<i>amicus fidus, a faithful friend</i>	<i>parō, I prepare</i>
<i>dē scopulō, down from the cliff</i>	<i>filius suus, his own son</i>
	<i>virum servat, saves the man [preserves]</i>
	<i>periculum, peril, danger</i>

## Vir

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. <i>vir, a man</i>	<i>virī, men</i>
G. <i>virī, a man's</i>	<i>virōrum, men's</i>
D. <i>virō, to a man</i>	<i>virīs, to men</i>
Ac. <i>virum, a man</i>	<i>virōs, men</i>
Ab. <i>cum virō, with a man</i>	<i>cum virīs, with men</i>
V. <i>vir, [O] man</i>	<i>virī, [O] men</i>

There is no other word in Latin exactly like *vir*; but *Leir* is declined in the same way in some Latin histories of the Britons.

## V. OUR SCHOOLMASTER

## § 15.

<i>magister noster, our school- master, teacher</i>	<i>nec . . . nec, neither . . . nor</i>
<i>vir doctus, a learned man</i>	<i>magistrum amant, love the master</i>
<i>peritus lūdōrum, skilled in (lit. of) games</i>	<i>Sabidi, O Sabidius (see note below)</i>
<i>cārus (w. dat.), dear (to)</i>	<i>possum, I can, I am able</i>
<i>dextra, right-hand</i>	<i>dicere (3rd conj.), to say</i>
<i>magistrī nostrī, our school- master's</i>	<i>quārē, why</i>
<i>(dextra) valida, (a) strong (right-hand)</i>	<i>hōc tantum, this only</i>
<i>pueri pigri, lazy boys</i>	<i>quia, because</i>
	<i>librōs amant, they love books</i>

(librōs) Graecōs, *Greek*  
(books)

(librōs) Latīnōs, *Latin*  
(books)

discipulus, *pupil* [disciple]  
scholae nostrae, *of our*  
*school*

atque, *and also*

scientiae mathēmaticae,  
*mathematical sciences*

magistrō nostrō, *to our*  
*master*

librōrum pulchrōrum, *of fine*  
*books*

schola nostra, *our school*

(schola) clāra, (*a famous*  
*school*)

librīs, *to books*

in vicō nostrō, *in our village*

lūdus litterārius, *an ele-*  
*mentary school (litterārius*

= where pupils are  
taught litterae, cf. § 11).

Schola means a more  
advanced kind of school

crēber puerīs\* et puellīs,  
*crowded (filled) with boys*  
*and girls*

(crēber) liberīs, *with chil-*  
*dren (plural of the adj.*

liber, *free: lit. free ones,*  
*i.e. children of free-born*  
*parents)*

cum Alexandrō, *with Alex-*  
*ander*

(cum) amicīs meīs, (*with*)  
*my friends*

ad Ventam Belgārum, *at (or*  
*near) Winchester (Venta*  
*of the Belgae in Hamp-*  
*shire)*

\* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning  
*with*.

The lines quoted above (from the poet Mārtial, about a  
Roman called Sabidius) are the original of the following  
English verses:

I do not like you, Dr. Fell;  
The reason why I cannot tell.  
But this one thing I know full well,  
I do not like you, Dr. Fell.

TOM BROWN (1663-1704)

Second Declension — *continued*NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES LIKE **magister**

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. <b>magister</b> , <i>a master</i>	<b>magistrī</b> , <i>masters</i>
G. <b>magistrī</b> , <i>a master's</i>	<b>magistrōrum</b> , <i>masters'</i>
D. <b>magistrō</b> , <i>to a master</i>	<b>magistrīs</b> , <i>to masters</i>
Ac. <b>magistrum</b> , <i>a master</i>	<b>magistrōs</b> , <i>masters</i>
Ab. <b>cum magistrō</b> , <i>with a master</i>	<b>cum magistrīs</b> , <i>with masters</i>
V. <b>magister</b> , [O] <i>master</i>	<b>magistrī</b> , [O] <i>masters</i>

Most nouns and adjectives of the 2nd decl. in **-er** are declined like **magister**: **liber**, *book*; **Alexander**, *Alexander*; **noster**, *our*; **piger**, *lazy*; **crēber**, *crowded*; and many others.

These words differ from **puer** only in dropping the **e** in all the cases except the nominative and the vocative.

## Uses of the Forms of Adjectives

It will have been seen that the form of the adjective depends on the form of the noun to which it belongs. Thus we have had:

<b>magnus numerus</b> , § 7	<b>magna audācia</b> , § 2	<b>magnum castellum</b> , § 10
<b>scopulus albus</b> , § 8	<b>casa alba</b> , § 3	<b>vēlum album</b> , § 11
<b>nummus antiquus</b> , § 9	<b>specul aantiqua</b> , § 10	<b>oppidum antiquum</b> , § 9
<b>patruus meus</b> , § 6	<b>amita mea</b> , § 1	
<b>vir doctus</b> , § 15		
<b>liber Latīnus</b> , § 15		
<b>ventus asper</b> , § 13	<b>fortūna aspera</b> , § 14	

It is clear, then, that there are many more forms of the adjective than of the noun; for each of the above adjectives has *three forms* of the nominative case:

-us (omitted in some adjectives like asper)	-a	-um
--	----	-----

Similarly we may arrange nouns in three classes:

Nouns which take adjectives in -us (or those like asper)	Nouns which take adjectives in -a	Nouns which take adjectives in -um
<b>numerus</b> <b>nummus</b> <b>patruus</b> <b>vir *</b> <b>liber *</b> etc.	<b>audācia</b> <b>casa</b> <b>specula</b> <b>amita</b> <b>fortūna</b> etc.	<b>castellum</b> <b>vēlum</b> <b>oppidum</b> etc.

\* Note that in these cases the ending of the noun is not the same as that of the adjective which goes with it.

To these three classes of nouns it is convenient to give names: nouns of the first class are called *masculine*, those of the second class are called *feminine*, those of the third class are called *neuter*. And the forms of the adjective taken by the different classes of nouns are called by the same names.

In order to know to which class a noun belongs (and therefore which form of the adjective it takes), observe the following rules:

Nouns of the 1st declension are feminine, except those denoting male persons, which are masculine: thus **insula**, **casa**, **ōra**, **amita**, are feminine; **agricola**, **nauta**, **poëta**, **incola**, are masculine.

Nouns of the 2nd declension ending in **-us** or **-r** are masculine:

e.g. *numerus, scopulus, patruus, liber, vir*. Some exceptions will be found later

Nouns of the 2nd declension ending in **-um** are neuter.

### TABLE OF THE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n</i>
N.	<i>magnus</i>	<i>magna</i>	<i>magnum</i>	<i>magnī</i>	<i>magnae</i>	<i>magna</i>
G.	<i>magnī</i>	<i>magnae</i>	<i>magnī</i>	<i>magnōrum</i>	<i>magnārum</i>	<i>magnōrum</i>
D.	<i>magnō</i>	<i>magnae</i>	<i>magnō</i>	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>magnīs</i>
Ac.	<i>magnum</i>	<i>magnam</i>	<i>magnum</i>	<i>magnōs</i>	<i>magnās</i>	<i>magna</i>
Ab.	<i>magnō</i>	<i>magnā</i>	<i>magnō</i>	<i>magnis</i>	<i>magnīs</i>	<i>magnīs</i>
V.	<i>magne</i>	<i>magna</i>	<i>magnum</i>	<i>magnī</i>	<i>magnae</i>	<i>magna</i>
N.	<i>asper</i>	<i>aspera</i>	<i>asperum</i>	<i>asperī</i>	<i>asperae</i>	<i>aspera</i>
G.	<i>asperī</i>	<i>asperae</i>	<i>asperī</i>	<i>asperōrum</i>	<i>asperārum</i>	<i>asperōrum</i>
D.	<i>asperō</i>	<i>asperae</i>	<i>asperō</i>	<i>asperis</i>	<i>asperis</i>	<i>asperis</i>
Ac.	<i>asperum</i>	<i>asperam</i>	<i>asperum</i>	<i>asperōs</i>	<i>asperās</i>	<i>aspera</i>
Ab.	<i>asperō</i>	<i>asperā</i>	<i>asperō</i>	<i>asperis</i>	<i>asperis</i>	<i>asperis</i>
V.	<i>asper</i>	<i>aspera</i>	<i>asperum</i>	<i>asperī</i>	<i>asperae</i>	<i>aspera</i>
N.	<i>noster</i>	<i>nostra</i>	<i>nostrum</i>	<i>nostrī</i>	<i>nostrae</i>	<i>nostra</i>
G.	<i>nostrī</i>	<i>nostrae</i>	<i>nostrī</i>	<i>nostrōrum</i>	<i>nostrārum</i>	<i>nostrōrum</i>
D.	<i>nostrō</i>	<i>nostrae</i>	<i>nostrō</i>	<i>nostrīs</i>	<i>nostrīs</i>	<i>nostrīs</i>
Ac.	<i>nostrum</i>	<i>nostram</i>	<i>nostrum</i>	<i>nostrōs</i>	<i>nostrās</i>	<i>nostra</i>
Ab.	<i>nostrō</i>	<i>nostrā</i>	<i>nostrō</i>	<i>nostrīs</i>	<i>nostrīs</i>	<i>nostrīs</i>
V.	<i>noster</i>	<i>nostra</i>	<i>nostrum</i>	<i>nostrī</i>	<i>nostrae</i>	<i>nostra</i>

### PREPOSITIONS HITHERTO FOUND WITH THE ABLATIVE

*ab* *orā maritimā*, § 1.

*cum* *nautis*, § 2.

*de* *vitā*, § 10; *dē scopulō*,  
§ 14.

*ex* *fenestrīs*, § 3.

*in* (= *in*): *in* *Āfricā*, § 6.

(= *on*): *in* *arēnā*, § 2.

*sub* (= *under*): *sub umbrā*,  
§ 1.

## PREPOSITIONS HITHERTO FOUND WITH THE ACCUSATIVE

*ad* silvam, § 5.*ante* iānuam, § 1.*apud* amitam meam, § 5.*circum* villam, § 6.*in* (= *into* or *to*): *in* Āfri-  
cam, § 11.*inter* fēriās, § 2.*post* cēnam, § 3.*prope* silvam, § 3.*super* ōceanum, § 7.

## VI. ANCIENT BRITAIN

## § 16.

In this and the following *Preparations* all nouns and adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declensions will be given in the nom. sing., except when a group of words is quoted.

*historicus*, -a, -um, *his-  
torical**studiōsus*, -a, -um, *fond,  
studious**narrō*, *I tell, I narrate**proximus*, -a, -um, *nearest**proximō annō*,\* *last year**dum*, *while**erat*, *was (he was)**narrābat*, *he used to tell or  
narrate**auscultābant*, *(they) used to  
listen**ad-eram*, *I used to be present**sic*, *so, thus, as follows**fere*, *almost**tōtus*, -a, -um, *whole [total]**tōta Britannia*, *the whole of  
Britain*. The adj. *tōtus*,  
-a, -um, is irreg. in the  
gen. and dat. sing.*dēnsus*, -a, -um, *dense, thick**fluvius*, *river**Tamesa*, † *Thames**ager*, † *field**frūgifer*, *frūgifera*, *frūgi-  
ferum*, *fruitful [fruit-bear-  
ing]**silva Anderida*, *the Andreds-  
weald (weald = forest)**vastus*, -a, -um, *wild, waste  
[vast]**incultus*, -a, -um, *unculti-  
vated**fera*, *wild beast**lupus*, *wolf**ursus*, *bear**cervus*, *stag**aper*, † *wild boar**multus*, -a, -um, *much**varius*, -a, -um, *varied**māteria*, *timber [material]*

*fāgus*, f., *beech*. Most nouns denoting trees are feminine

*nōtus*, -a, -um, *known*

*sī*, *if*

*Gāius Iūlius*, i.e. *Caesar*

*vērus*, -a, -um, *true*

*vēra*, n. pl., *true things, the truth*

*affirmō*, *I affirm, I state*

*pīnus*, f., *pine*

*Scōticus*, -a, -um, *Scottish*

*de-erat*, *was wanting*

\* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *in* (time when); cf. § 10, *secundō saeculō*. † Tacitus calls the river *Tamesa*; *Cæsar* calls it *Tamesis* (3rd decl.).

‡ Declined like *magister*.

### § 17.

*liber*, *libera*, *liberum*, *free*, w. abl.; cf. § 6, § 12

*metallum*, *metal*

*multī*, -ae, -a, *many*

*abundābat*, *abounded*, w. abl.

*plumbum album*, *white lead*, i.e. *tin*

*ferrum*, *iron*

*atque*, *and moreover*

*Tacitus*, *Tacitus* (a Roman historian)

*aurum*, *gold*

*argentum*, *silver*

*margarita*, *pearl* [*Margaret*]

*ostrea*, *oyster*

*dabat*, *gave, yielded*

*parvus*, -a, -um, *small*

*praeclārus*, -a, -um, *famous*

*caelum*, *sky, climate*

*tum quoque*, *then too*, i.e. just as now

*crēber*, *crēbra*, *crēbrum*, *frequent*

*pluvia*,\* *rain*

*nebula*, *cloud*

*āter*, *ātra*, *ātrum*, *dark*

*foedus*, -a, -um, *hideous*

*pruīna*, *frost*

*ab-erant*, *were absent*

*nātūra*, *nature*

*piger*, *pigra*, *pigrum*, *sluggish*

*testimōnium*, *testimony*

*nauta Rōmānus*, see § 15 (Rule of genders)

*inquit*, *says he*

*vix*, *scarcely, hardly*

*pot-erant*, -ne, *were able* (marks a question)

*an*, or (in a question)

*satis*, *sufficiently, enough*

*impiger*, *impigra*, *impigrum*, *active* (lit. not sluggish)



\* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *with*: **pluviis foedum**, *hideous with rains*. Compare § 15, **crēber pueris**, *crowded with boys*.

## § 18.

**incola antiquus**, see p. 75

(Rule of genders)

**ferus**, -a, -um, *savage*

**bellicōsus**, -a, -um, *warlike*

**erant**, *were*

**hasta**, \* *spear*

**sagitta**, *arrow*

**essedum**, *chariot*

**inter sē**, *among themselves*,  
*with one another*

**pugnābant**, *they used to fight*  
**proelium**, *battle*

**dēlectābant**, *used to delight*

**dīversus**, -a, -um, *diverse*,  
*different*

**populus**, *tribe* [a people]

**Celta**, *Celt*

**sicut**, *as* (lit. *so as, just as*)

**Germānus**, *German*

**capillus**, *hair*

**flāvus**, -a, -um, *yellow*

**membrum**, *limb* [member]

**rōbustus**, -a, -um, *sturdy*,  
*robust*

**Calēdonius**, *Caledonian*

**Cambria**, *Wales*

**colōrātus**, -a, -um, *sun-*  
*burnt* [colored]

**statūra**, *height, stature*

**niger, nigra, nigrum**, *black*  
[nigger]

**ūniversī**, -ae, -a, *all* [uni-  
versal]

**vitrum**, *wood* (blue coloring  
matter)

**colōrābant**, *used to color*

**hodiernus**, -a, -um, *of the*  
*present day*

**vestimentum**, *garment* [vest-  
ment]

**corium**, *skin*

**cōn-stābant**, *used to con-sist*

\* Note ablative without a preposition: **hastis**, *with spears*.

## Imperfect of Sum and 1st Conjugation

## SINGULAR

**eram**, *I was*

**erās**, *thou wast (you were)*

**erat**, *he (she, it) was*

## PIURAL

**erāmus**, *we were*

**-ātis**, *you were*

**erant**, *they were*

## SINGULAR

spectābam, *I used to see*  
 spectābās, *you used to see*  
 spectābat, *he (she, it) used to see*

## PLURAL

spectābāmus, *we used to see*  
 spectābātis, *you used to see*  
 spectābant, *they used to see*

The verb *dō*, *I give*, has the first a short in the imperfect :  
 dabam, dabās, dabat, dabāmus, dabātis, dabant.

## § 19.

Hereafter verbs of the 1st conjugation present or imperfect tense will be given in the 1st person sing. of the present.

*hic*, here, at this point  
*nōnne*, not (= *nōn* + *ne*  
     cf. *verumne*, § 17)  
*ille*, he (i.e. the teacher)  
*aedificō*, *I build*, § 12  
*loca*, n. pl. of *locus*, m.,  
     place  
*firmātus*, -a, -um, fortified  
*quīntus*, -a, -um, fifth  
*Bellum Gallicum*, the Gallic  
     War (name of one of  
     Caesar's works)  
*multi*, m., many (people)  
*putō*, *I fancy, think*  
*itaque*, therefore, accordingly  
*plānē*, altogether  
*barbarus*, -a, -um, barbarous  
*agrī cultūra*, agriculture (cul-  
     tivation of the land)  
*etiam*, even, also  
*mercātūra*, commerce [mer-  
     chandise]  
*Venetī*, a tribe on the west  
     coast of Gaul

*Gallia*, Gaul  
*in* (w. acc.), to, into  
*causā*,\* for the sake  
*frūmentum*, corn  
*armentum*, herd  
*catulus*, dog  
*vēnāticus*, -a, -um, hunting  
*servus*, slave  
*captivus*, captive  
*exportō*, *I export*  
*frēnum*, bridle  
*vitrea*, n. pl., glass vessels  
*gemma*, gem, precious stone  
*cēteri*, -ae, -a, the others, the  
     rest  
*cētera*, n., the other things,  
     Eng. *et cetera*  
*importō*, *I import*  
*mediocriter*, moderately,  
     tolerably  
*hūmānus*, -a, -um, civilized  
     [humane]  
*nec*, and not  
*multum*, much, very

*diversus* ā, *different from* | *Galli*, the Gauls  
 ā = ab, § 1

\* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *by*: *causā*, lit. *by cause* or *by reason*; hence *for the sake*.

## § 20.

*mortuī*, the dead  
*cremō*, I burn  
*sepulchrum*, tomb [sepulcher]  
*urna*, urn  
*pulchrē*, beautifully  
*ornātus*, -a, -um, *ornamented*  
*fabricāre*, to manufacture  
 [fabricate]  
*in-hūmānus*, -a, -um, *uncivilized*  
*rota*, wheel  
*ferrātus*, -a, -um, *fitted with iron*  
*animī causā*, for the sake of  
 amusement (lit. of the  
 mind)  
*esca*, food, eating  
*mediterrānea*, n. pl., *Midlands* (midland parts; cf.  
*vēra*, § 16)  
*humō*, I bury  
*ferīna*,\* *flesh of wild animals*,  
 game  
*victitō*, I live  
*deus*, god

*fānum*, shrine  
*lūcus*, grove  
*sacer*, *sacra*, *sacrum*, *sacred*  
*sacra*, n. pl., *sacred rites*; cf.  
*vēra*, § 16; *mediterrānea*  
*druidae*, m., *druids*  
*saevus*, -a, -um, *savage*,  
*cruel*  
*fēmina*, woman  
*prō victimīs*, abl., *instead of*  
*victims*, as *victims*  
*sacrificō*, I sacrifice  
*miser*, *misera*, *miserum*,  
*unhappy*, *miserable*  
*cruciō*, I torture  
*trucidō*, I slaughter  
*simulācrum*, image  
*plēnus*, -a, -um, *filled*, w.  
 abl.; or *full* w. gen., § 13,  
 § 16  
*discordia*, quarrel [discord]  
*inter sē*, see § 18: *inter sē*  
*pugnābant*  
*victōria*, victory  
*parābant*, say *prepared the*  
*way for*

\* Note the abl. without a preposition, here, *by means of*:  
*ferinā vīctitābant*, they lived on (= *by means of*) game.

Summary of meanings of the ablative without a preposition:

<i>from</i> (§ 6, § 12)	<i>with</i> (§§ 15, 17, 18, 20 after <i>plēna</i> )
<i>at</i> (§ 9)	<i>by</i> (§ 19)
<i>in</i> (§ 10, § 16)	<i>by means of</i> (§ 20)

## VII. FOOTPRINTS OF THE ROMANS

### § 21.

*nūper*, recently, lately  
*mē-cum*, with me  
*dēlectābit*, it will delight  
*inquam*, I say  
*vīsītāre*, to visit  
*stō*, I stand  
*mōnstrā*, show  
*nōbīs*, to us  
*amābō tē*, please (lit. I shall love you)  
*ruinae*, pl., ruins  
*Rutupinus*, -a, -um, belonging to Richborough  
*tum*, then  
*longus*, -a, -um, long  
*aliquandō*, some day  
*mōnstrābō*, I will show (them)  
*crās*, to-morrow  
*vōbīs*, to you  
*grātus*, -a, -um, pleasing  
*erit*, it will be  
*ambulābimus*, we shall walk

*ambulābitis*, you will walk  
*nōbīs-cum*, with us  
*ego vērō ambulābō*, I indeed will walk  
*tē-cum*, with thee, with you  
*mihi*, to me  
*pergrātus*, -a, -um, very pleasing  
*mōnstrābis*, you will show  
*festinā lentē*, hasten slowly, i.e. don't go too fast  
*nullus*, -a, -um, irreg., not any  
*disputō*, I dispute  
*quotā hōrā*, at what hour, at what o'clock  
*parātus*, -a, -um, prepared, ready  
*eritis*, you will be  
*quintā hōrā*, at the fifth hour, i.e. at eleven o'clock  
*inquiunt*, they say

## § 22.

postridiē, *on the next day*  
 serēnus, -a, -um, *clear*  
 [serene]

ientāculum, *breakfast*  
 dabitīs vōs in viam, *will you*  
*give yourselves to the road,*  
*i.e. will you start*  
 cēnāre, *to sup, to dine, from*  
 cēnō, *I sup*

pot-eritis, *will you be able*  
 Dubrīs,\* *from Dover*  
 adventābunt, *will arrive*  
 intrā duās hōrās, *within two*  
*hours*

ambulāre, *to walk*  
 pot-erimus, *we shall be able*  
 ūnus, -a, -um, *irreg., one*

red-ambulābimus, *we shall*  
*walk back*

decimus, -a, -um, *tenth*  
 ūndecimus, -a, -um, *eleventh*  
 domī, *at home*

spērō, *I hope*  
 iēiūnus, -a, -um, *hungry*  
 erimus, *shall we be*  
 nihil, *nothing*

gustābimus, *we shall taste*  
 prandium, *lunch*

vōbīs-cum, *with you*

portāte, *carry*  
 crustulum, *cake*

pōmum, *apple*  
 cūrābō, *will provide*

\* Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *from*.

RULE. — Names of towns take no prepositions to express the meaning *from* or *to* with a verb of “going,” or “coming.”

Future of *Sum* and 1st Conjugation

## SINGULAR

erō, *I shall be*  
 eris, *thou wilt be (you will be)*  
 erit, *he (she, it) will be*  
 spectābō, *I shall see*  
 spectābis, *thou wilt see*  
                   *(you will see)*  
 spectābit, *he (she, it) will see*

## PLURAL

erimus, *we shall be*  
 eritis, *you will be*  
 erunt, *they will be*  
 spectābimus, *we shall see*  
 spectābitis, *you will see*  
 spectābunt, *they will see*

NOTE. — The verb *dō*, *I give*, has the *a* short in the future: *dabō*, *dabis*, *dabit*, *dabimus*, *dabitis*, *dabunt*. Also in *dare*, *to give*; and see notes on § 5 and § 18.

### Imperative of 1st Conjugation

SINGULAR  
*spectā*, see (*thou*)

PLURAL  
*spectāte*, see (*ye*)

#### § 23.

Hereafter new verbs of the 1st conjugation, future or imperative, will be given in the 1st pers. sing. of the *present*.

*appropinquō*, *I approach*  
*cupidē*, *eagerly*  
*exspectō*, *I expect*  
*ad sonum*, *at the sound*  
*tintinnābulum*, *bell*  
*properāvī*, *I hastened*  
*ecce*, *behold*  
*ad iānuam*, *at the door*  
*intrāvērunt*, *they entered*  
*exclāmāvimus*, *we exclaimed*  
*eugē*, *bravo*  
*opportūnē*, *in the nick of time* [opportunely]  
*adventāvistis*, *you have arrived*  
*num*, marks a question, like *whether*  
*sērō*, *late*  
*adventāvimus*, *we have arrived*

*fere*, *almost*  
*tertius*, *-a, -um*, *third*  
*fuit*, *it was*  
*nōs dedimus*,\* *we gave ourselves*  
*celeriter*, *quickly*  
*nōn pot-est*, *is not able, can not*  
*fatigātus*, *-a, -um*, *tired* [fatigued]  
*quota hōra est?* *what o'clock is it?*  
*nōndum*, *not yet*  
*ad ambulandum*, *for walking*  
*nōs vērō* (*parātī sumus*) *that we are!* (cf. § 21)  
*bene ambulāte*, *lit. walk well, i.e. good-bye*

\* It is well for the pupil to realize from the first that there is no conjugation in which all the verbs form their perfect stems in the same way. Such formations as *dedī* are irregular only so far as the stem is concerned.

## § 24.

inter viam, *on the way*  
 multa, *many things*  
 dē, w. abl., *about*  
 narrāvit, *told [narrated]*  
 primus, -a, -um, *first (for*  
     abl. cf. § 10)  
 ante Chr. nātum, cf. § 10  
 bellō, *I wage war*  
 postquam, *after, when*  
 Nervii, *a tribe in Belgium*  
 dē-bellāvit, *he defeated*  
 contrā, w. acc., *against*  
 propinquus, -a, -um, *neigh-*  
     *boring*  
 parāvit, *he prepared*  
 quinquāgēsīmus, -a, -um,  
     *fiftieth*  
 cōpiae, pl., *forces*  
 transportāvit, *he transported*  
 nāvigāvit, *he sailed*  
 quō, *whither, to which*  
 applicāvit, *he brought to land*  
 diū, *long*

disputāvērunt, *have disputed*  
 ad nāvigia applicanda, *for*  
     *vessels to be brought to land*  
 idōneus, -a, -um, *fitted,*  
     *suitable*

Dubrās,\* *to Dover*  
 armātus, -a, -um, *armed*  
 alius, irreg., *another*  
 fuērunt, *were*  
 per, w. acc., *along*  
 properāvērunt, *hastened*  
 pugna ad pugnam, *fight,*  
     *battle for battle*  
 parāvērunt, (they) *prepared*  
 sē, *themselves*  
 necesse Rōmānīs (dat.),  
     *necessary for the Romans*  
 ad ancorās dēligāre, *to*  
     *fasten to anchors, to anchor*  
 vadum, *shallow place*  
 equitāvērunt, *they rode*  
 cōpiam dedērunt, *they gave*  
     *an opportunity*

\* The accusative of the name of a town without a preposition sometimes means *to* —; cf. Rule, § 22.

## Perfect of Sum and 1st Conjugation

## SINGULAR

fuī, *I was*  
 fuistī, *thou wast (you were)*  
 fuit, *he (she, it) was*  
 spectāvī, *I saw*  
 spectāvistī, *thou sawest (you saw)*  
 spectāvit, *he (she, it) saw*

## PLURAL

fuimus, *we were*  
 fuistis, *you were*  
 fuērunt, *they were*  
 spectāvimus, *we saw*  
 spectāvistis, *you saw*  
 spectāvērunt, *they saw*

NOTES. 1. — The perfect may often be translated *I have been, I have seen, etc.*; *virī doctī disputāverunt, learned men have disputed.*

2. — The verbs *dō, I give*, and *stō, I stand*, unlike other verbs of the 1st conjugation, make the perfects *ded-ī, I gave, stet-ī, I stood*; but the endings (*-ī, -istī, -it, -imus, -istis, -erunt*) are the same as in other perfects; thus *ded-erunt, they gave.*

### § 25.

In this and the following *Preparations* new verbs of the 1st conj., perfect tense, will be given in the 1st person singular of the present.

*adventāverāmus, we had arrived*

*hīc, here*

*campus, the plain*

*apertus, -a, -um, open*

*ad cōpiās explicandās, for forces to be deployed*

*illic, yonder*

*fortasse, perhaps*

*piscātōrius, -a, -um, fishing*

*dēligāverat, had fastened*

*col-locāverant, had placed [located]*

*incitāverant, had urged [incited]*

*reliquus, -a, -um, the rest*

*dubitō, I hesitate [doubt]*

*aquili-fer, the eagle-bearer*

*aquila, the eagle*

*congregō, I gather [congregate]*

*nisi, unless, if . . . not*

*ignāvus, -a, -um, cowardly*

*certē, at any rate*

*officiū, duty*

*praestō, I perform*

*congregāverant, had gathered*

*impigrē, actively, bravely*

*cōnfusus, -a, -um, confused*

*primō, at first*

*labōrō, I labor, am in difficulties*

*tandem, at length*

*prōpulsō, I drive off*

*occupō, I seize [occupy]*

*fuga, flight*

*dederant, had given*

*numquam, never*

*anteā, before*

*steterant, had stood*

*laudandus, -a, -um, laudable*



Past Perfect of *Sum* and 1st Conjugation

SINGULAR	PLURAL
fueram, <i>I had been</i>	fuerāmus, <i>we had been</i>
fuerās, <i>thou hadst been</i> <i>(you had been)</i>	fuerātis, <i>you had been</i>
fuerat, <i>he, (she, it) had been</i>	fuerant, <i>they had been</i>
spectāveram, <i>I had seen</i>	spectāverāmus, <i>we had seen</i>
spectāverās, <i>thou hadst seen</i> <i>(you had seen)</i>	spectāverātis, <i>you had seen</i>
spectāverat, <i>he (she, it) had</i> <i>seen</i>	spectāverant, <i>they had seen</i>

## § 26.

After this *Preparation* new verbs of the 1st conjugation; past perfect tense, will be given in the 1st person singular of the present.

postulō, <i>I demand</i>	satiātus, -a, -um, <i>satisfied</i>
septimus, -a, -um, <i>seventh</i>	mora, <i>delay</i>
ruber, rubra, rubrum, <i>red</i>	fuerit, <i>will have been</i>
recreāverimus, <i>we shall have</i> <i>refreshed</i>	quandō, <i>when?</i> (in a ques- tion)
nōs, <i>ourselves</i>	per, w. acc., <i>through, during</i>
domum, <i>homewards, home</i>	quīnque, <i>five</i>
adventāverimus, <i>we shall</i> <i>have arrived</i>	alter, altera, alterum, irreg., <i>a second, another</i>
intereā, <i>meanwhile</i>	recreāverō, <i>I shall have</i> <i>refreshed</i>
mī Antōnī, <i>my (my dear)</i> <i>Anthony</i>	mē, <i>myself</i>
expectāverit, <i>will have ex-</i> <i>pected</i>	cachinnō, <i>I laugh</i>
	mox, <i>soon</i> .

Future Perfect Tense of *Sum* and 1st Conjugation

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<b>fuerō</b> , <i>I shall have been</i>	<b>fuerimus</b> , <i>we shall have been</i>
<b>fueris</b> , <i>thou wilt have been</i> <i>(you will have been)</i>	<b>fueritis</b> , <i>you will have been</i>
<b>fuerit</b> , <i>he (she, it) will have been</i>	<b>fuerint</b> , <i>they will have been</i>
<b>spectāverō</b> , <i>I shall have seen</i>	<b>spectāverimus</b> , <i>we shall have seen</i>
<b>spectāveris</b> , <i>thou wilt have seen</i> <i>(you will have seen)</i>	<b>spectāveritis</b> , <i>you will have seen</i>
<b>spectāverit</b> , <i>he (she, it) will have seen</i>	<b>spectāverint</b> , <i>they will have seen</i>

## VIII. FIRST EXPEDITION OF C. JULIUS CAESAR

§ 27. From this point onwards all new verbs of the 1st conjugation will be given in the 1st person singular of the present.

**expeditiō**, *expedition*  
**Caesaris**,\* *of Caesar*  
**calor**, *heat*  
**sōlis**, *of the sun*  
**āeris**, *of the air*  
**neque**, *nor (and . . . not)*  
**paulō post**, *a little after*  
**sōlem obscurāvērunt**, *obscured the sun*  
**imber**, *a shower*  
**sōl**, *the sun*  
**splendōre**,† *with splendor*  
**iterum**, *a second time*  
**calōrem temperāverat**, *had tempered the heat*  
**dē Caesare**,\* *about Caesar*

**imperātōre**, *general [emperor]*  
**interrogō**, *I ask, inquire*  
**cūr**, *why*  
**expeditiōnem suam parāvit**,  
*he prepared his expedition*  
**inquimus**, *we say*  
**prōcōnsul**, *proconsul*  
**trēs**, *three*  
**nātiōnēs**, *tribes [nations]*  
**duodēsēxagēsīmus**, -a, -um,  
*fifty-eighth, lit. 2 from 60th*  
**Caesarem prōcōnsulem creāverant**, *had created Caesar proconsul*  
**autem**, *however*

esse, <i>to be</i>	subministrō, <i>I supply</i>
ex-istimō, <i>I consider</i> [estimate]	Trinobantēs, pl., a British tribe in Essex
rēvērā, <i>really</i>	Cassī, pl., 2, a tribe in Herts
ex nātiōnibus, <i>of the tribes</i>	implōrō, <i>I implore</i>
auxilium, auxilia, pl., <i>help, aid, auxiliaries</i>	

\* The letter *C* in names stands for the *G* of *Gāius* (*Gāium*, *Gāī*, *Gāiō*).

† Note the ablative without a preposition, here meaning *with*; cf. §§ 15, 17, 20.

### Third Declension

#### NOUNS LIKE *Caesar*, *Expediō*, ETC.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. <i>Caesar</i> , <i>Caesar</i>	<i>Caesar-ēs</i> , <i>Caesars</i>
G. <i>Caesar-is</i> , <i>Caesar's</i>	<i>Caesar-um</i> , <i>of Caesars</i>
D. <i>Caesar-ī</i> , <i>to Caesar</i>	<i>Caesar-ibus</i> , <i>to Caesars</i>
Ac. <i>Caesar-em</i> , <i>Caesar</i>	<i>Caesar-ēs</i> , <i>Caesars</i>
Ab. <i>cum Caesar-e</i> , <i>with Caesar</i>	<i>cum Caesar-ibus</i> , <i>with Caesars</i>
V. <i>Caesar</i> , [O] <i>Caesar</i>	<i>Caesar-ēs</i> , [O] <i>Caesars</i>

So are declined words like *āēr*, *air*, *sōl*, *sun*, and many words ending in *-or*, such as *calor*, *heat*, *splendor*, *splendor*, *imperātor*, *commander-in-chief*. So too are declined words like *expeditiō*, *expedition*, except that they have dropped an *n* in the nom. sing.: thus we have —

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. <i>expeditiō</i>	<i>expeditiōn-ēs</i>
G. <i>expeditiōn-is</i>	<i>expeditiōn-um</i>

SINGULAR	PLURAL
D. expeditiōn-ī	expeditiōn-ibus
Ac. expeditiōn-em	expeditiōn-ēs
Ab. in expeditiōn-e	in expeditiōn-ibus
V. expeditiō	expeditiōn-ēs

(Many words ending in *ō*, especially those ending in *-dō* and *-gō*, have also a change of vowel in the stem: see next section, note).

Nouns in the 3rd decl. in *-iō*, *-dō*, or *-gō* are nearly all feminine, except when they denote male persons. The other nouns declined like *Caesar* are mostly masculine, especially those ending in *-or*.

### § 28.

*avāritia*, *avarice*  
*expectātiō*, *expectation*  
*praeda*, *booty*; cf. § 7  
*cupidus*, -a, -um, *desirous*  
*visitandī*, *of visiting*  
*explōrandī*, *of exploring*  
*ignōtus*, -a, -um, *unknown*  
*remōtus*, -a, -um, *remote*  
*ignōtum*, *an unknown thing*  
*prō*, w. abl., *for, instead of*  
*prō magnificō est*, *is re-*  
*garded as a magnificent*  
*thing*  
*com-parō*, *I get together*  
*re-portō*, *I carry off*

*venia*, *pardon*  
*ā victōr-ibus*, *from the victors*  
*ūllus*, -a, -um, *irreg., any*;  
 cf. *nūllus*, § 21  
*nisi*, *except*; cf. § 25  
*paucī*, -ae, -a, *a few*  
*proximus*, -a, -um, *next*; cf.  
 § 16  
*multō maiōr-em*, *much*  
*greater*, lit. *greater by much*  
*sescentī*, -ae, -a, *six hundred*  
*onerārius*, -a, -um, *of burden*  
*legiōn-ēs*, *legions*  
*cum multitudin-e*,\* *with a*  
*multitude*

\* Note that the stem of this word differs from the nom. sing. not only in having an *n*, but also in a change of vowel: nom. sing. *multitūdō*, stem *multitūdin-*.

## IX. PEACE VIOLATED

§ 29 In the following *Preparation* each new noun of the 3rd decl. will be given only once (in the nom. sing., with the stem added in parenthesis whenever it differs from the nom. sing.).

pāx (pāc-), 3, *peace*

violātus, -a, -um, *violated*

violō, *I violate*

aestās (aestāt-), 3, *summer*

quārtus, -a, -um, *fourth*

dux (duc-), 3, *leader* [duke]

mīles (mīlit-), 3, *soldier*  
[military]

eques (equit-), 3, *horse-soldier*

tempestās (tempestāt-), 3,  
*weather* [tempest]

medius, -a, -um, *mid* \*

nāvigātiō (nāvigātiōn-), 3,  
*voyage* [navigation]

nōn iam flābat, *no longer*  
*blew*

prosperē, *successfully, pros-*  
*perously*

labor (labōr-), 3, *labor, toil*

rēmigandī, *of rowing*

virtūs (virtūt-), 3, *pluck*  
[virtue]

magnopere, *greatly* (cf.  
quantopere, *how much*)

prior (priōr-), 3, *former*

inde, *thence*

trecentī, -ae, -a, *three hun-*  
*dred*

castra †, 2, *camp*

statiō (statiōn-), 3, *station;*  
*in statiōne, on guard*

reservō, *I reserve*

periculōsus, -a, -um, *dan-*  
*gerous*

dēfēnsor (dēfēnsōr-), 3 †,  
*defender*

nūdāre, *to strip* (cf. incitāre,  
*to urge on*; spectāre, § 8;  
§ 12)

\* In mediā nāvigātiōne, lit. *in mid-voyage*; but we should generally say in English *in the middle of the voyage*.

† A neuter plural noun of the 2nd decl., with sing. meaning.

‡ Note the abl. without a prep., properly meaning *from*, but here to be translated by *of*; so in § 12 and § 6 we might translate liber scholis *free of lessons*, and mīliā vacat *he is free of service*.

Third Declension — *continued*NOUNS LIKE *Pax*, *Aestas*, ETC

A great many nouns of the 3rd declension differ from those already learned by adding an *s* to the *nom. sing.*; thus from the stem *pāc-* we get the *nom. sing. pāc-s* (written with the letter *x* for *cs*); but the other cases are formed from the stem *pāc-*. If the stem ends in a *t* (or *d*), this letter disappears in the *nom. sing.* when the *s* is added, but not in the other cases. Thus we decline —

N. <i>pāx</i>	<i>aestā-s</i>	<i>mīle-s</i>	<i>virtū-s</i>
G. <i>pāc-is</i>	<i>aestāt-is</i>	<i>mīlit-is</i>	<i>virtūt-is</i>
D. <i>pāc-ī</i>	<i>aestāt-ī</i>	<i>mīlit-ī</i>	<i>virtūt-ī</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Nouns of the 3rd decl. that form the *nom. sing.* by adding *s* to the stem are mostly feminine, except those which denote male persons, like *mīles*, *soldier*, and a few others.

## X. VARIED CONTESTS

## § 30.

*certāmen* (*certāmin-*), 3,\*  
*contest*  
*vītō*, *I avoid*  
*flūmen* (*flūmin-*), 3,\* *river*  
*ēgregiē*, *excellently*  
*opus* (*oper-*), 3,\* *work* [*operate*]  
*fīrmō*, *I strengthen* [*make firm*]  
*nōmen* (*nōmin-*), 3,\* *name*  
 [*nomin-ate*]  
*cōnstat*, *is known*

*domesticus*, -a, -um, *civil*  
 [*domestic*]  
*prae-parō*, *I prepare*  
*arbor*, f., 3, *tree*  
*vallum*, 2, *rampart*  
*prō-volō*, *I dash forth*; cf.  
*volitō*, § 7  
*mūnitiō*, 3, *bulwark*  
*aliquantum*, a lot, *considerable amount*  
*tempus* (*tempor-*), 3,\* *time*  
 [*tempor-ary*]

agger, 3, *mound*  
 testūdō (testūdin-), 3, *tortoise shell, shelter* †  
 oppugnō, *I attack*  
 vulnus (vulner-), 3,\* *wound*  
 [vulner-able]  
 pondus (ponder-), 3,\* *weight*  
 [ponder-able]  
 arma, n. pl, 2, *arms*  
 superō, *I surpass*

magnitūdō (magnitūdin-), 3,  
*size, magnitude*  
 rōbur (rōbor-), 3,\* *strength*  
 [cor-robor-ate]  
 corpus (corpor-), 3,\* *body*  
 [corpor-al]  
 homō (homin-), 3, *man*  
 rōbustō corpore, ‡ *of* (lit.  
*with) robust body*

\* The nouns in this section in **-men**, **-us**, and **-ur** are neuters, and therefore have the acc. the same as the nom. Note, too, the nom. and acc. pl. in **-a**.

† The testūdō was an arrangement of the shields of the soldiers when they attacked a fort; it looked like a tortoise shell.

‡ Note the ablative without a preposition, here translatable by *of*; the ablative here denotes a *quality* of the persons spoken of, and may be therefore called an adjectival ablative.

### Third Declension — *continued*

#### NOUNS LIKE Flumen, Opus, Tempus

Neuters ending in **-men** have stems ending in **min-** from which the other cases are formed. Neuters ending in **-us** have stems in **-er-** or **-or-**. The last vowel of these stems is *always short*.

Note that the neuters have the acc. the same as the nom., both in the sing. and the pl. (as in 2nd decl.), and that their nom. and acc. pl. end in **-a** (also as in the 2nd decl.).

	SING.	PLUR.		SING.	PLUR.
N.	flūmen	flūmin-a		opus	oper-a
G.	flūmin-is	flūmin-um		oper-is	oper-um
D.	flūmin-i	flūmin-ibus		oper-i	oper-ibus
Ac.	flūmen	flūmin-a		opus	oper-a
Ab.	in flūmin-e	in flūmin-ibus		in oper-e	in oper-ibus
V.	flūmen	flūmin-a		opus	oper-a

## § 31.

prō-sum, *I am helpful, do good*  
 fugō, *I put to flight; fugātus, -a, -um, routed*  
 in-stō, w. dat., *I pursue (lit. step upon)*  
 ignōrō, *I do not know [ignore]*  
 praetereā, *besides*  
 incommodum, 2, *disaster*  
 nūntiō, *I announce*  
 tempestās (-tāt-), 3, *tempest*  
 litus (litōr-), 3, *coast*  
 afflictō, *wreck [afflict]*  
 insectātiō (-iōn-), 3, *pursuit*

revocāre, *to recall*  
 novus, -a, -um, *new*  
 arma, n. pl, 2, *here fittings*  
 ornandus, -a, -um, *to be equipped (from ornō, I equip, adorn)*  
 magnō opere (abl. of opus) = *magnopere, § 29*  
 diurnus, -a, -um, *of the day*  
 nocturnus, -a, -um, *of the night*  
 sine, w. abl., *without*  
 reparāre, *to refit, repair*

## XI. ROMAN SHIPS

## § 32.

genus (gener-), 3, *kind*  
 [gener-al]  
 nāvis, gen. pl. nāvium, 3, *ship [nav-y]; nāvis longa, ship of war*  
 classis, gen. pl. classium, 3, *fleet*

onus (oner-), 3, *burden*  
 [oner-ous]  
 trānsportandus, -a, -um, *to be transported*  
 ad onera trānsportanda, *for burdens to be transported*



octingenti, -ae, -a, <i>eight</i> <i>hundred</i>	opus, w. abl., <i>need</i> (of)
hiems (hiem-), 3, <i>winter</i>	quōmodō, <i>how</i>
inter, here <i>among</i>	hostis, gen. pl. hostium, 3, <i>enemy</i> [host-ile]
ducenti, -ae, -a, <i>two hundred</i>	

Third Declension — *continued*

Most nouns of two syllables belonging to the 3rd decl. and ending in -is have the same form for the gen. as for the nom. sing., and form the gen. pl. in -ium: thus *nāvis*, *ship*, *classis*, *fleet*, *hostis*, *enemy*. These nouns are mostly feminine, except those denoting male persons, like *hostis*.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
N.	<i>nāvis</i>	<i>nāvēs</i>
G.	<i>nāvis</i>	<i>nāvium</i>
D.	<i>nāvi</i>	<i>nāvibus</i>
Ac.	<i>nāvem</i>	<i>nāvēs</i>
Ab.	<i>in nāve</i>	<i>in nāvibus</i>
V.	<i>nāvis</i>	<i>nāvēs</i>

Note that all these forms are of two syllables except the gen., dat., and abl. plural. The gen. pl. has one syllable more than the nom. sing., as in §§ 27-31.

NOTE. — Similarly are declined some nouns whose nom. sing. ends in -ēs, e.g., *clādēs*, *disaster*.

## § 33.

ornāre, <i>to equip</i>	rōbur (rōbor-), 3, here <i>oak</i>
forma, 1, <i>form, shape</i>	ferreus, -a, -um, <i>made of</i> <i>iron</i>
puppis, 3,* <i>stern, poop</i>	fūnis, 3,* <i>rope</i>
accommodātus, -a, -um, <i>suited</i> [accommodated]	pellis, 3,* <i>skin, hide</i>
carīna, 1, <i>keel</i>	sive . . . sive, <i>whether</i>
plānus, -a, -um, <i>flat</i> [plane]	. . . or

propter, w. acc., <i>on account of</i>	līneus, -a, -um, <i>made of flax</i>
līnum, 2, <i>flax</i>	tam . . . quam, <i>so . . . as</i>
quia, <i>because</i>	rōstrum, 2, <i>break, ram</i>
plūs . . . quam, <i>more . . . than</i>	turris, 3,* <i>turret</i>
fīrmitūdō (-tūdin-), 3, <i>fir-ness</i>	lāmina, 1, <i>plate</i>
	quid opus, <i>what need</i>
	tormentum, 2, <i>a machine for hurling stones</i> †

\* This word is declined like *nāvis*, § 32

† The *tormentum* [Eng. torment] corresponded to our cannon.

## § 34. XII. ALLIANCE OF THE BRITISH TRIBES

societās (societāt-), 3, <i>al- liance</i> [society]	fīnis, 3,* <i>end</i> ; fīnēs, m. pl., <i>boundaries</i>
summus, -a, -um, <i>chief</i>	sēparō, <i>I separate</i>
imperium, 2, <i>command</i>	oriēns (orient-), 3, <i>the East</i> †
mandō, <i>I entrust</i>	[orient-al]
rēx (rēg-), 3, <i>king</i>	occidēns (occident-), 3, <i>the</i>
gēns (gent-), gen. pl. gen- tium, 3, <i>race</i> [gent-ile]	<i>West</i> [occident-al]
prīnceps (-cip-), 3, <i>prince</i>	superior (superiōr-), 3, <i>pre- vious, past</i>
tamen, <i>nevertheless</i>	continuus, -a, -um, <i>con- tinued, uninterrupted</i>
pars (part-), 3, <i>part</i>	infinītus, -a, -um, <i>infinite</i>
cōnsociō, <i>I ally</i>	

\* Declined like *nāvis*, § 32.

† *ab oriente* is literally *from the East*; hence *on the east side, on the east*. Similarly *ab occidente, on the west*.

### Third Declension — continued

Words whose stem ends in two consonants form the gen. pl. in *-ium* (two syllables more than the nom. sing.): thus *gēns* (stem *gent-*), *race*, *pars* (*part-*), *part*.

Notice that if the stem ends in a -t it is dropped before the -s which is added to form the nom. sing., as in § 29; thus *gēns* stands for *gent-s*; *pars* for *part-s*.

The nouns whose stem ends in two consonants are mostly feminine, like other nouns that form the nom. sing. by adding -s to the stem (§ 29).

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. <i>gēn-s</i>	<i>gent-ēs</i>
G. <i>gent-is</i>	<i>gent-ium</i>
D. <i>gent-ī</i>	<i>gent-ibus</i>
Ac. <i>gent-em</i>	<i>gent-ēs</i>
Ab. <i>cum gent-e</i>	<i>cum gent-ibus</i>
V. <i>gēn-s</i>	<i>gent-ēs</i>

But *urbs* (stem *urb-*), *city*, which will be found in the next section, does not drop any letter before the s of the nom. sing.; it is only a t or a d that is dropped before the s.

### § 35.

*caput* (*capit-*), 3, n., *chapter*  
*duodecimus*, -a, -um, *twelfth*  
*tertius decimus*, *thirteenth*  
*interior* (-iōr-), 3, *interior*  
*Belgium*, 2, *Belgium*  
*immigrō*, *I immigrate*  
*aetās* (-tāt-), 3, *age*  
*trāns*, w. acc., *across*  
*Rhēnus*, 2, *the Rhine*  
*migrō*, *I migrate*  
*urbs* (*urb-*), 3, *city* [*urb-an*]  
*dērivātus*, -a, -um, *derived*  
*dē-mōnstrō*, *I point out*

*orīgō* (*orīgin-*), 3, *origin*  
*triquetrus*, -a, -um, *triangular*  
*esse dēclārō*, *I declare to be* \*  
*latus* (*later-*), 3, *side* [*later-al*]  
*Hispānia*, 1, *Spain*  
*septentriōnēs*, *the North*  
*errō*, *I err*  
*Hibernia*, 1, *Ireland*  
*rectē*, *rightly*  
*iūdicō*, *I judge*  
*Mōna*, 1, *Anglesey*

\* Cf. § 27, l. 16, *esse exīstimābant*.

† Lit. *the seven oxen* (Charles' Wain).

## § 36.

## XIII. THE BRITISH SEAS

longitūdō (-tūdin-), 3,  
*length* [longitude]  
 circiter, *about*  
 quingentī, -ae, -a, *five hundred*  
 milia, 3 (n. pl. of mille, a  
*thousand*), miles; lit. *thousands* (of paces)  
 septingentī, -ae, -a, *seven hundred*  
 octingentī, -ae, -a, *eight hundred*

octōgintā, *eighty*  
 mare (abl. sing. marī), 3, n.,  
*the sea*  
 di-stāre, *to be distant*  
 igitur, *therefore, then*  
 maria, *seas*  
 circum-dō, *I surround*  
 Hibernicus, -a, -um, *Irish*  
 marium, *of the seas*  
 ūsitātus, -a, -um, *used, usual, common*

## Third Declension — continued

Nouns ending in -e like mare, sea, of the 3rd decl. are neuter. They form the gen. pl. in -ium, the nom. and acc. pl. in -ia, and the abl. sing. (like the dat. sing.) in ī. Thus

SINGULAR	PLURAL
N. mare	maria
G. maris	marium
D. marī	maribus
Ac. mare	maria
Ab. in marī	in maribus
V. mare	maria

## § 37.

## XIV. BRITAIN SUBDUED

pācātus, -a, -um, *subdued*  
 concursiō (-iōn-), 3, *engagement* [ex-cursion]  
 iter (itiner-), 3,\* *march*  
 fortiter, *bravely*  
 impugnō, *I attack*  
 cohors (cohort-), 3, †, *cohort*  
 suī, *their own men*

perturbō, *I perturb, throw into confusion*  
 mōs (mōr-), 3, *custom*  
 iustus, -a, -um, *just, proper*  
 omnēs, *all*  
 ordō (-din-), 3, *rank* [ordinary]

cōsultō, <i>on purpose</i> [by consultation]	stabilitās (-tāt-), 3, <i>stability</i>
essedārius, 2, <i>charioteer</i>	pedes (pedit-), 3 ‡, <i>foot- soldier</i>
pēs (ped-), 3, <i>m., foot</i> ; pedibus, <i>on foot</i>	praestō (cf. § 25), <i>I exhibit</i>
ita, <i>thus</i>	huiusmodī, <i>of this kind</i>
mōbilitās (-tāt-), 3, <i>mobility</i>	intervallum, 2, <i>interval</i>

\* This is a very peculiar word; the nom. sing. is not formed directly from the stem.

† Declined like *pars* (stem *part-*), § 34.

‡ Declined like *mīles* (*mīlit-*), *eques* (*equit-*), § 29.

### § 38.

collis, 3, * <i>hill</i>	servō, here <i>I watch</i>
lēgātus, 2, <i>lieutenant-general</i> [legate]	paulum, <i>a little</i>
subitō, <i>suddenly</i>	dēclīnō, <i>I turn aside</i> [de- cline]
superior (cf. § 34), <i>superior</i> , <i>victorious</i>	dē viā, <i>from the road</i>
quattuor, <i>four</i>	vastō, <i>I lay waste</i> [de-vas- tate]

\* Declined like *nāvis*, *hostis*, § 32.

### § 39.

rīpa, 1, <i>bank</i>	longē, <i>far</i>
sudis, 3, * <i>stake</i>	palūs (palūd-), 3, <i>marsh</i>
acūtus, -a, -um, <i>sharp</i> [acute]	ovis, 3, * <i>sheep</i>
profundus, -a, -um, <i>deep</i> [profound]	bōs (bov-), 3, † <i>ox</i>
caput (capit-), 3, <i>n., head</i> ; cf. § 35	duābus, abl. of <i>duae</i>
	expugnō, <i>I take by storm</i>
	fugō, <i>I put to flight</i>

\* Declined like *nāvis*, § 32.

† Irregular word: *bōs*, *bov-is*, -ī, etc., gen. pl. *bo-um*.

## § 40.

prae-sum, w. dat., *I am in command of*

pugnandī, *of fighting; cf.*

§ 28, l. 3

frustrā, *in vain*

victōrēs, = *were victors*

cīvitās (-tāt-), 3, *state [city]*

ōrō, *I ask, entreat*

cōfirmō, *I establish [confirm]*

tot, indecl. adj., *so many*

clādēs, 3,\* *disaster*

maximē, *chiefly*

dēfectiō (-iōn-), 3, *defection*

condiciō (-iōn-), 3, *condition*

dēlibērō, *I deliberate*

vetō, *I forbid*

vexō, *I annoy, vex*

tribūtum, 2, *tribute*

imperō, w. dat., *I impose (upon)*

obses (obsid-), 3, *hostage*

prō, w. abl., *for, on behalf of* (cf. §§ 28, 33)

āra, 1, *altar*

focus, 2, *hearth*

tropaeum, 2, *trophy*

\* This and some other nouns of the 3rd decl. differ from *nāvis* only in the nom. sing.; see § 32, note. In these words the nom. and acc. pl. is the same as the nom. sing.

## § 41.

## XV. HEARTS OF OAK

aes (aer-), 3, n., *brass*

triplex (triplic-), 3, adj., *triple*

fortis, 3, adj., *brave, strong*

admīrābilis, 3, adj., *admirable*

insigne, n. of insignis, 3, adj., *distinguished*

facinus (facinor-), 3, *deed, achievement*

quod, *that*

tam, *so* (cf. § 33)

orbis, 3, m., *circle [orb];*

orbis terrārum = *the world*

mīrus, -a, -um, *wonderful*

sententia, 1, *opinion*

comprobō, *I approve of*

nōnus, -a, -um, *ninth*

digitus, 2, *finger [digit]*

mōnstrans (mōnstrant-), 3, adj., *pointing*

statiō (-iōn-), 3, *here roadstead; cf. § 29*

tūtus, -a, -um, *safe*

<i>illae, you, those</i>	<i>per-grandis, 3, adj., very</i>
<i>optimē, excellently, here =</i>	<i>big</i>
<i>hurrah</i>	<i>omnis, 3, adj., every; omnēs,</i>
<i>adhūc, hitherto (hūc =</i>	<i>pl., all</i>
<i>hither, ad = to)</i>	<i>ariēs (ariet-), 3, m., ram</i>
<i>grandis, 3, adj., big [grand]</i>	

NOTE. — The heading (*Rōbur et aes triplex*) is a quotation from Horace (*Odes* I 3, 9) and is here applied both to the courage of the ancient Britons and to the modern ships of war described in this section.

## § 42.

<i>veterānus, -a, -um, veteran,</i>	<i>cūr, why</i>
<i>old</i>	<i>prōpositum, 2, proposal</i>
<i>militō, I serve</i>	<i>per-grātus, -a, -um, very</i>
<i>custōs (custōd-), 3, guard</i>	<i>pleasing</i>
<i>Grandis, 3, adj., the Majestic</i>	<i>ad nāvigandum, for sailing</i>
<i>Rēgālis, 3, adj., the Royal</i>	<i>dēnegō, I say no [deny]</i>
<i>Sovereign</i>	<i>omnia, n. pl. of omnis, all</i>
<i>Magnifica, 1, adj., the Mag-</i>	<i>things, everything</i>
<i>nificent</i>	<i>dulce, n. sing. of dulcis, 3,</i>
<i>Tonāns (Tonant-), 3, adj.,</i>	<i>adj., sweet, pleasant</i>
<i>the Thunderer</i>	<i>lēnis, 3, adj., gentle [lenient]</i>
<i>Arrogāns (Arrogant-), 3,</i>	<i>brevī, abl. sing. of brevis, 3,</i>
<i>adj., the Arrogant</i>	<i>adj., brief, short</i>
<i>Ferōx (Ferōc-), 3, adj., the</i>	<i>classiārīi, 2, seamen, men of</i>
<i>Furious, lit. warlike</i>	<i>the fleet</i>
<i>tegimen (-min-), 3, covering</i>	<i>ingēns (ingent-), 3, adj.,</i>
<i>in Grandī, abl. of Grandis,</i>	<i>huge</i>
<i>in the Majestic</i>	<i>māchina, machine</i>
<i>praefectus classis, admiral</i>	

## Adjectives of the 3rd Declension

Adjectives of the 3rd decl. in *-is* are declined as follows : —

(1) in the masc. and fem. like *nāvis* (§ 32), *except that the abl. sing. ends in -ī* (not *-e*) ;

(2) in the neuter like *mare* (§ 36).

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>m. and f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. and f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N. fortis	forte	fortēs	fortia
G. fortis	fortis	fortium	fortium
D. fortī	fortī	fortibus	fortibus
Ac. fortem	forte	fortēs	fortia
Ab. fortī	fortī	fortibus	fortibus
V. fortis	forte	fortēs	fortia

Some adjectives of the 3rd decl. which do not end in *-is* have no separate form for the nom. sing. of the neuter ; in the masc. and fem. they are declined like *gens* (§ 34) : thus —

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>m. and f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>m. and f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N. ingēns	ingēns	ingentēs	ingentia
G. ingentis	ingentis	ingentium	ingentium
D. ingentī	ingentī	ingentibus	ingentibus
Ac. ingentem	ingēns	ingentēs	ingentia
Ab. ingentī	ingentī	ingentibus	ingentibus
V. ingēns	ingēns	ingentēs	ingentia

## § 43.

*adversus*, -a, -um, *adverse*  
*taberna*, 1, *inn* [tavern]  
*tenebrae*, 1, pl., *darkness*  
*lūx* (*lūc-*), 3, *light*

*ānxius*, -a, -um, *anxious*  
*multa*, n. pl. of *multus*,  
*many things*  
*ambulātiō* (-iōn-), 3, *walk*



ūtilis, 3, adj., <i>useful</i>	pugnāns (pugnant-), 3, adj. †
vehiculum, 2, <i>carriage</i> [vehicle]	<i>fighting</i>
nox (noct-), 3, <i>night</i>	salvus, -a, -um, <i>safe</i>
somniō, <i>I dream</i>	fac (impv. of faciō, <i>I make</i> ),
membris rōbustīs, abl *	<i>make</i>
terrā marique, <i>by land and</i>	māter (mātr-), <i>mother</i>
<i>by sea</i>	

\* The abl. is here translatable *with*; cf. rōbustō corpore, § 30.

† The adjectives in -āns (stem -ant-) are declined like ingēns (stem ingent-), the only difference being in the last vowel of the stem.

## DRILL EXERCISES

[The sections of these drill exercises are numbered to correspond with sections of the text. All the words occurring in them will be found in the corresponding sections of the *Preparations* (pp. 39 ff.). The Latin sentences may be used for *viva voce* practice, and may be varied by substituting other words used in the text of the story. They will also serve as models for translating the English sentences that follow them into Latin. The numbers in parenthesis in the Exercises refer to sections of the *Preparations*, and serve the purpose of an English-Latin Vocabulary. Thus in Ex. 4 (p. 89) the reference to § 2 after the word *for* means that the Latin word wanted will be found in § 2 of the *Preparations* (p. 40).]

### § 1 a. NOMINATIVE AND ABLATIVE SINGULAR

1. Villa est bella. 2. Castanea est bella. 3. Ancilla in villā habitat. 4. Ōra maritima nōn procul ā<sup>1</sup> villā est. 5. Nōn procul ab ōrā maritimā habitō. 6. Sub castaneū interdum cantō.

1. How pretty is the chestnut-tree! 2. Not far from the chestnut-tree a nightingale sings. 3. Not far from the country-house is the seashore.<sup>2</sup> 4. Not far from the seashore is the chestnut tree. 5. In the country-house I now live.

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<sup>1</sup> ā is used for ab before a consonant.

<sup>2</sup> ORDER OF WORDS, RULE 1. — Put the adjective immediately *after* its noun. The English order is just the opposite: thus where English says *a pretty house* Latin says

§ 1 b.

GENITIVE SINGULAR

1. Amita mēa sub umbrā castaneae interdum cantat.
2. Cum amitā meā sub umbrā castaneae interdum cantō.
3. Ancilla amitae meae in villā habitat. 4. Ancilla in villā amitae meae habitat. 5. Iānua nōn procul ab ōrā maritimā est.

1. My aunt's country-house is pretty. 2. The door of the country-house is not far from the seashore.<sup>1</sup> 3. Where is the nightingale? 4. The nightingale sometimes sings under the shade of the chestnut-tree. 5. The nightingale does not live (say *not lives*) in the chestnut-tree.

After § 1.

CONVERSATION

Q. Ubi est villa?

A. Villa nōn procul ab ōrā maritimā est.

Q. Ubi est castanea?

A. Castanea in āreā est.

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a house pretty; where English says *the seashore* or *the maritime shore* Latin says *the shore maritime*. This rule applies also to possessive adjectives, like *my, your, his, our, their*: thus where English says *my aunt* Latin says *aunt mine*. But the rule does not apply to adjectives used with the verb *to be*, as in *the country-house is pretty* or *how pretty the country-house is!*

<sup>1</sup> ORDER OF WORDS, RULE 2. — *Put the adverb before the verb or other words which it qualifies.* — The English order is often different: thus where English says *sings well* Latin says *well sings*. English may say *sings sometimes* or *sometimes sings*, but Latin always says *sometimes sings*. This rule applies to the Adverb *nōn*, which must always come *immediately* before the word which it negatives; and it also applies to adverb-phrases formed with prepositions, such as *far from the seashore, under the shade of the chestnut-tree*; thus for *the nightingale sings under the shade of the chestnut-tree*; say *the nightingale under the shade of the chestnut-tree sings*.

Q. Ubi ancilla cēnam parat?

A. Ancilla sub umbrā castaneae cēnam interdum parat.

Q. Ancilla in villā habitat? <sup>1</sup>

A. Ancilla in villā habitat.

### § 2 a.

### NOMINATIVE PLURAL

1. Scaphae nōn procul ā villā sunt. 2. Fēriae sunt beātae. 3. Beātae sunt fēriae. 4. Magnae sunt procellae in ōrā maritimā. 5. Nautae procul ab ōrā maritimā sunt. 6. Nautae in scaphā sunt. 7. Scapha nōn magna est.

1. Where are the boats? 2. The boats are on the sand. 3. Sailors live not far from the sand of the seashore. 4. I sometimes sail in a boat with a sailor. 5. Chains are in the boat. 6. Anchors and chains are on the seashore.

### § 2 b.

### GENITIVE PLURAL

1. Scaphae nautārum interdum magnae sunt. 2. Ancorae scaphārum magnārum magnae sunt. 3. Ancorae scaphārum magnārum nōn magnae sunt.

1. The boats of the sailors are not far from the door of the country-house. 2. The anchors of the boats are on the sand. 3. The anchors and the chains of the anchors are on the sand. 4. The inhabitants of country-houses are not sailors. 5. The courage of the inhabitants of the seashore is great.

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<sup>1</sup> Questions may be asked in conversational Latin, as in English, simply by changing the tone of the voice: e.g. *vis pugnāre?* *you want to fight?* This is very common in Plautus and Terence. But it is easy to introduce the particle *-ne* to the pupil from the first, if the teacher prefers: e.g. *Habitatne ancilla in villā?*

§ 3 a.

ABLATIVE PLURAL

1. Scaphae in undīs sunt. 2. Undae sub scaphīs sunt.  
3. In scaphīs sunt nautae. 4. Procella est: undae nōn  
caeruleae sunt. 5. Nautae in undīs nōn caeruleīs nāvi-  
gant. 6. Nautae in casīs albīs habitant.

1. Sailors often sail in boats. 2. I often sail with the  
sailors. 3. Not far from the windows of the cottages are  
the waves of the sea-shore. 4. My aunt is often <sup>1</sup> in the  
cottages of the farmers. 5. There-is <sup>2</sup> a wood not far from  
the cottages of the farmers.

§ 3 b. ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR AND PLURAL AFTER A  
PREPOSITION

1. Ante villam est arēna. 2. Ante casās nautārum est  
ōra maritima. 3. Ōra maritima prope villam amitae meae  
est. 4. Prope casās agricolārum est silva. 5. Post  
cēnam in scaphā nōn nāvigō 6. Post fēriās procul ab ōrā  
maritimā habitō.

1. Before the door of the country-house is the sand of  
the seashore. 2. Near the wood are the cottages of the  
farmers. 3. During the holidays I sometimes sail in  
boats. 4. After the holidays I do not stay <sup>3</sup> in the coun-  
try-house of my aunt. 5. Before the holidays I do not  
sail in boats.

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<sup>1</sup> See Order of Words, Rule 2, p. 85.

<sup>2</sup> *There-is* and *there-are* must be translated simply by  
the verb: say *Not far from the cottages is a wood.*

<sup>3</sup> *I do not stay* is an English way of saying *I stay not*; in  
Latin there will be only one word for *I do stay*, and the word  
for *not* must come before it. (For *stay* say *live*.) Similarly  
in the next sentence *I do not sail*.

§ 3 c. ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR AND PLURAL DEPENDING  
ON A VERB

1. Villam ex ōrā maritimā spectō. 2. Fenestrās villae ex ōrā maritimā spectō. 3. In arēnā scapham et ancorās et catēnās spectō. 4. In silvā plantās et herbās spectō. 5. Plantās et herbās amō: bācās amō. 6. Nautae casās albās amant. 7. Casae albae nautās dēlectant.

1. I love the sand.<sup>1</sup> 2. I love the sand of the seashore. 3. I love boats and anchors and chains. 4. Waves delight sailors. 5. Plants delight my aunt. 6. My aunt loves sailors and farmers. 7. From the windows of the cottages the sailors see the waves. 8. Boats delight sailors: sailors love boats. 9. Before the holidays I do not see boats and the seashore.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES BY INSERTING A  
VERB

1. Ōram maritimam —. 2. Ōra maritima nōs —. 3. Scaphās albās —. 4. Scaphae interdum caeruleae —. 5. Ōra maritima — bella.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES BY INSERTING A  
PREPOSITION IN THE FIRST PLACE AND A VERB IN  
THE SECOND

1. — arēnā — scaphae. 2. — ōram maritimam nautās —. 3. Agricolae — silvam —. 4. — nautīs interdum —. 5. — agricolīs interdum —.

After § 3. CONVERSATION

Q. Quid (*what*) ex fenestrā spectās?

A. Ex fenestrā undās et ōram maritimam spectō.

<sup>1</sup> ORDER OF WORDS, RULE 3. — *Put the accusative before the verb on which it depends.*

- Q. Ōram maritimam amās?  
 A. Ōram maritimam amō. Undae mē dēlectant.  
 Q. Silvam nōn amās?  
 A. Silvam amō. Silva mē dēlectat.  
 Q. In silvā interdum ambulās?  
 A. In silvā saepe ambulō.  
 Q. Ubi est silva?  
 A. Silva nōn procul ā villā est.  
 Q. Quid est in silvā?  
 A. In silvā est cōpia plantārum et herbārum.  
 Q. Bācās nōn amās?  
 A. Quantopere mē bācae dēlectant !

§ 4. VOCATIVE SINGULAR AND PLURAL

1. Inter fēriās tē, ōra maritima, et vōs, undae caeruleae, saepe spectō. 2. Vōs, undae caeruleae, Britannia amat. 3. Tē, rēgina mea, amō; tē, patria mea, amō. 4. Vōs, incolae Āfricae Merīdiānae, rēgina īnsulārum Britannicārum amat.

1. I love thee, [O] Queen Victoria. 2. Victoria is queen not only of the British islands, but also of Canada, of Australia, of South Africa. 3. I love thee, [O] South Africa; for (§ 2) South Africa is my native-land. 4. I love you, [O] inhabitants of Britain; for South Africa is a British colony. 5. Great is the glory of the British colony.

§ 5 a. DATIVE SINGULAR

1. Silva Lȳdiae laetitiam dat. 2. Columbae Lȳdiae laetitiam dant. 3. Lingua Francogallica Lȳdiae laetitiam nōn dat. 4. Tū, Lȳdia, inter fēriās magistrae tuae operam nōn dās. 5. Ego inter fēriās linguae Latīnae operam nōn dō.

1. India gives delight to the Queen <sup>1</sup> of the British isles.
2. But India is not a British colony.
3. The British colonies also give delight to the British Queen.
4. Canada gives delight to Britain.
5. For Canada is a great British colony.

## § 5 b.

## DATIVE PLURAL

1. Undae caeruleae nautis laetitiam dant.
2. Procellae nautis laetitiam nōn dant.
3. Plantae et herbae agricolis laetitiam dant.
4. Agricolaē scaphis operam nōn dant.
5. Inter feriās linguīs antiquis operam nōn saepe dō.

1. The Queen of Britain gives attention to the British colonies.
2. The British colonies give delight to the inhabitants of the British isles.
3. Sailors give attention to boats and anchors and chains.
4. My aunt gives attention to the cottages of the farmers and sailors.
5. Lydia gives attention to doves.

## After § 5. ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS

*Make Latin sentences containing translations of the following phrases, and then say which of these English prepositions are not translated by prepositions in Latin.*

in a country-house	in country-houses
out-of a country-house	out-of country-houses
not far from a country-house	not far from country-houses
to a country-house	to country-houses

(with a verb of "going")

of a country-house	of country-houses
with my aunt	with my aunts
to my aunt	to my aunts

<sup>1</sup> ORDER OF WORDS, RULE 4. — Put the dative before the accusative. (Note that the gift stands in the accusative, and the person to whom the gift is made in the dative.)



(with a verb of "giving")

under a boat	under boats
before supper	during the holidays
after supper	

After § 5. TRANSLATE AND LEARN THE FOLLOWING  
TABLES CONTAINING FORMS OF PRONOUNS HITHERTO  
FOUND

SINGULAR		PLURAL
N. ego	tū	vōs
A. mē	tē	nōs

NOMINATIVE CASE WITH VERBS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
ego in villā habitō	nōs in villā habitāmus
tū in villā habitās	vōs in villā habitātis
amita mea in villā habitat	amitae meae in villā habitant

ACCUSATIVE CASE WITH VERBS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
amita mea mē amat	amita mea nōs amat
amita mea tē amat	amita mea vōs amat
amita mea villam amat	amita mea casās amat

After § 5. CONVERSATION

(Recapitulation of First Declension and Present Tense of  
*sum* and First Conjugation)

- Q. Quis (*who*) in villā nunc habitat?  
 A. Lȳdia, cōnsōbrīna mea, in villā nunc habitat.  
 Q. Tū quoque apud amitam tuam nunc habitās?  
 A. Ego quoque apud amitam meam nunc habitō.  
 Q. Quid cūrat Lȳdia?  
 A. Lȳdia columbās cūrat.

Q. Linguae Francogallicae operam dat?

A. Linguae Francogallicae operam nōn dat; nam fēriæ nunc sunt.

Q. Tū linguae Latīnæ inter fēriās operam dās?

A. Linguae Latīnæ inter fēriās operam nōn dō.

Q. Ubi es inter fēriās?

A. Apud amitam meam inter fēriās sum.

Q. Quid tē inter fēriās dēlectat?

A. Arēna, ōra maritima, scaphæ mē inter fēriās dēlectant.

Q. In scaphis interdum nāvigās?

A. In scaphis saepe nāvigō.

Q. Procellās nōn formidās?

A. Cum nautā nāvigō.

Q. Tū et Lȳdia in silvā interdum ambulātis?

A. In silvā interdum ambulāmus.

After § 5. PRESENT INDICATIVE OF sum<sup>1</sup>

1. I am an inhabitant of Britain. 2. Thou, [O] Canada, art a British colony. 3. Canada is an ancient (*antiqua*) colony of Britain. 4. We are inhabitants of the British isles. 5. You, [O] British colonies, are far from the British isles. 6. There are British colonies in Australia.

After § 5. PRES. IND. OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION

1. I now live in my aunt's country-house not far from the seashore. 2. You, Lydia, now live with my aunt. 3. Your schoolmistress lives far from the seashore. 4. During the holidays we often sail in boats: and we do

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<sup>1</sup> AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH THE SUBJECT. — The verb must be of the same person and number as its subject (that is, the person or thing that *does* or *is*).

not give attention to the languages of Rome and Greece.  
5. You, [O] blue waves, now delight us. 6. During the holidays the languages of Rome and Greece do not delight us.

§ 6. SECOND DECLENSION IN -us, SINGULAR

1. Hortus bellus est. 2. Tū, horte, nōn magnus es.  
3. Hortum bellum inter fēriās saepe vīsitō. 4. Violae horti bellī caeruleae sunt. 5. Patruus meus hortō bellō aquam dat. 6. In hortō bellō sunt rosae.

My <sup>1</sup> uncle lives in a country-house near the seashore. I love my uncle. I often visit my uncle's garden. I sometimes water the roses and violets of the garden. I often walk in the garden with Lydia. Sometimes I walk round the wall of the garden with my uncle. There is a stream not far from the garden. In the stream is an abundance of water. The garden gives delight to my uncle.

§ 7. SECOND DECLENSION IN -us, PLURAL

1. Mergī in ōrā maritimā nīdificant. 2. Vōs, mergī, in ōrā maritimā nīdificātis. 3. Mergōs in ōrā maritimā nōn captō. 4. Cibus mergōrum in ōceanō est. 5. Mergīs inter fēriās operam dō. 6. Corvī cūm mergīs nōn nīdificant, nōn volitant.

There is a great number of elms in my uncle's garden. Many <sup>2</sup> crows live in the elms. Sea gulls do not make-

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<sup>1</sup> Note that the adjectives in these early exercises (§§ 1-11) have always the same endings as their nouns.

<sup>2</sup> The Latin adjectives meaning *many, some, all, few* generally stand before their nouns (not *after* them, like most adjectives; see Rule 1 of Order, p. 84).

nests in elms. I like to watch (say *gladly watch*) the sea-gulls, when I am on the sea-shore. During the holidays I sometimes give food to the horses of my uncle's farm. Lydia gives food to the cocks and hens. My uncle gives attention to his farm and his horses and cows and pigs. The crows give delight to my uncle.

After § 7.

#### CONVERSATION

Q. Agellus patruī tuī tibi et Lȳdiae laetitiam dat?

A. Agellus patruī meī nōs dēlectat.

Q. Quid in agellō est?

A. In agellō sunt equī et vaccae et porcī et gallī gallīnae-que.

Q. Quis equōs et vaccās et porcōs cūrat?

A. Ego equīs interdum cibum dō; sed rūsticī vaccās et porcōs cūrant.

Q. Quis gallīs gallīnisque cibum dat?

A. Lȳdia gallīs gallīnisque cibum saepe dat.

Q. Ubi habitant rūsticī?

A. Rūsticī in vicō habitant, nōn procul ab agellō.

§ 8.

#### SECOND DECLENSION CONTINUED

The blue waves foam and murmur round my uncle's garden. I like to watch (say *gladly watch*) the blue waves of the ocean. I like to walk to the high cliffs of the sea-shore. The lighthouses of the French coast (say *shore*) are not far distant. The moon and stars often light-up the ocean. It delights me to see the white cliffs and the waves. Boats carry sailors on the ocean; sailors carry boats on the sand.

After § 8.

#### CONVERSATION

Q. Quid tū et Lȳdia in hortō patruī tuī spectātis?

A. Nōn solum rosās et violās sed etiam corvōs spectāmus.

Q. Quid ex hortō spectātis?

A. Mergōs interdum ex hortō spectāmus.

Q. Ubi sunt nīdī mergōrum?

A. Nīdī mergōrum in scopulis ōrae maritimae sunt; sed nōnnūllī ex mergīs in insulis prope ōram maritimam nīdificant.

Q. Ubi praedam suam captant?

A. Praedam suam in oceanō captant.

Q. Mergī interdum super agellum volitant?

A. Super agellum volitant; nam ibi quoque cibum suum captant.

Q. Quid ex scopulis ōrae maritimae spectātis?

A. Ex scopulis pharōs ōrae Francogallicae spectāmus.

#### § 9. SECOND DECLENSION IN -um

1. Oppidum antīquum in Cantiō est. 2. Tē, oppidum antīquum, amō. 3. Oppidum antīquum inter fēriās interdum vīsītō. 4. Fundāmenta oppidī antīquī magna sed nōn alta sunt. 5. Oppidō antīquō inter fēriās operam dō. 6. In oppidō antīquō nummī Rōmānī sunt.

7. Oppida antīqua mē dēlectant. 8. Vōs, oppida antīqua, amō. 9. Oppida antīqua libenter vīsītō. 10. Aedificia oppidōrum antīquōrum interdum Rōmāna sunt. 11. Oppidis antīquīs libenter operam dō. 12. In oppidis antīquīs nummī Britannicī interdum sunt.

Where is Kent? Kent is in South Britain. The coast (say *shore*) of Kent is not far from the French coast. My uncle's farm is in Kent. Dover and Richborough are not far from my uncle's farm. There are traces of a Roman amphitheatre near Richborough. London also is an ancient town. London is not far distant from Kent. There are many ancient towns on British soil. In Britain we often see the foundations of Roman buildings.

After § 9.

## CONVERSATION

Q. Ubi habitant patruus tuus et amita tua?

A. In Cantiō habitant, inter Dubrās et Rutupiās.

Q. Quid in Cantiō spectās?

A. (*Here may be introduced all the nouns hitherto learned, singular or plural.*)

## § 10. SECOND DECLENSION IN -um CONTINUED

I often see the ancient castle, when I visit Dover. The castle is on the cliffs, near the sea-shore.<sup>1</sup> The walls of the castle are not ancient; but there are relics of ancient buildings in the castle. At-the-present-day there-is a church near the relics of the ancient buildings. The church also is ancient; for it was a consecrated building in the second century after the birth of Christ (say *after Christ born*).

## § 11. SECOND DECLENSION IN -um CONTINUED

From the windows of the castle we see many vessels. There-are many vessels in the English Channel. Many vessels sail round Britain. I see the flags of British and French vessels. But where are the German and Belgian vessels? I do not now see German and Belgian vessels in the English Channel. But many German and Belgian vessels sail to Britain.<sup>1</sup>

After § 11.

## CONVERSATION

Q. Dubrās et Rutupiās interdum vīsītās?

A. Dubrās saepe vīsītō.

Q. Quid ibi spectās?

A. Castellum antīquum ibi spectō.

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<sup>1</sup> Imitate in *Āfricam Merīdiām*. So, too, in future exercises when going or sailing to a country is spoken of.

Q. Quid in castellō spectās?

A. In castellō speculam antīquam spectō.

Q. Quid ex castellō spectās?

A. Ex castellō fretum Gallicum et clīvōs grāmineōs spectō.

Q. Quid in fretō Gallicō spectās?

A. In fretō Gallicō nāvigia spectō.

Q. Nāvigia libenter spectās?

A. Nōnnūlla ex nāvigiis in patriam meam nāvigant.

§ 12. SECOND DECLENSION IN -er

1. Puer Marcus condiscipulus meus est. 2. Tū, puer Marce, mihi praecipuus amīcus es. 3. Puerum Marcum saepe vīsītō. 4. Puerī Marcī patria est Calēdonia. 5. Puerō Marcō fēriae magnam laetitiam dant. 6. Cum puerō Marcō saepe natō.

7. Duo puerī prope Dubrās habitant. 8. Vōs, puerī, condiscipulī meī estis. 9. Puerōs, condiscipulōs meōs, pilae dēlectant. 10. Patria puerōrum procul ā Cantiō est. 11. Puerīs lūdī in arēnā laetitiam dant. 12. Cum puerīs interdum in scaphā nāvīgō.

Two boys are my friends. They live in Kent, but Scotland is the native-land of the boys. The boys are my schoolfellows. I often visit the boys during the holidays. Sometimes I swim with the boys in the blue waves. How much it delights us boys to see the great waves !

§ 13. SECOND DECLENSION IN -er CONTINUED

During the holidays a boy does not pay attention to lessons. The ancient languages of Greece and Rome do not delight a boy during the holidays. There-are many

amusements of a boy when he is free<sup>1</sup> from lessons. Games of ball give great delight to a boy, not only during the holidays but also when he is not<sup>2</sup> free from lessons.

Peter is a sailor. I like Peter. Peter's boat is a source (§ 9)<sup>3</sup> not only of amusement but also of gain to Peter.

After § 13.

### CONVERSATION

Q. Quot (*how many*) tibi amīcī sunt?

A. Duo mihi sunt amīcī.

Q. Ubi habitant amīcī tuī?

A. Prope Dubrās nunc habitant amīcī meī.

Q. Puerōs interdum vīsītās?

A. Puerōs saepe vīsītō.

Q. Quid vōs puerōs inter fēriās dēlectat?

A. Lūdī pilārum, castella in arēnā aedificāre, in undīs natāre in scaphīs nāvigāre nōs dēlectant.

Q. Undās spūmiferās nōn formīdātis?

A. Undās nōn formīdāmus.

Q. Vōs puerī interdum rēmīgātis?

A. Interdum rēmīgāmus, cum undae nōn nimis asperae sunt.

Q. Quis rēmīgat cum undae asperae sunt?

A. Cum undae nimis asperae sunt, Petrus rēmīgat vel vēlis ministrat.

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<sup>1</sup> The adjective used with the verb *to be* must be in the same case and number as the subject of which it is said; thus here *free* must be nom. sing. because *he* is nom. sing.

<sup>2</sup> See Order of Words, Rule 2. Here *not* negatives *free* and must therefore stand immediately before it.

<sup>3</sup> Where a number is quoted like this in parenthesis, it means that the word required can be found in a certain section of the *Preparations*.



§ 14. SECOND DECLENSION CONTINUED: *vir*

There-is a nobleman <sup>1</sup> mentioned in a play.<sup>2</sup> The nobleman's life is unhappy. The man has <sup>3</sup> two sons. The son Edgar <sup>4</sup> is faithful. But the son Edmund <sup>4</sup> does not love the nobleman. The nobleman prepares to hurl himself down-from a cliff. The cliff is near Dover. But the faithful son walks to the cliff with the nobleman, and saves the life of the unhappy man.

After § 14. 1. *Write two sentences about the things seen in Kent during the holidays. In the first sentence say "During the holidays I see. . . ."; in the second say "How much it delights me to see. . . ." (and here put in the things that you like best to see).*

2. *Repeat the table of pronouns given after § 5, and add the dative cases, singular and plural (mihi, tibi, nobis, vobis). Make up sentences containing these datives.*

§ 15. SECOND DECLENSION IN -er CONTINUED

1. Magister noster vir doctus est. 2. Tū, magister, mihi cārus es. 3. Magistrum nostrum amō. 4. Librī magistrī nostrī pulchrī sunt. 5. Librī magistrō nostrō magnam laetitiam dant. 6. Cum magistrō nostrō saepe ambulāmus.

7. Magistrī nostrī virī doctī sunt. 8. Vōs, magistrī, puerīs pigrīs nōn carī estis. 9. Magistrōs multī puerī

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<sup>1</sup> Note that the adjective in this case has not the same ending as the noun; so, too, often in the following exercises.

<sup>2</sup> Say in a play mentioned; see Order of Words, Rule 2.

<sup>3</sup> Say to the man there-are; see Preparations, § 9, end (patruō meō est).

<sup>4</sup> These English names may be latinized as Edgārus, Edmundus.

formidant. 10. Librī magistrōrum nostrōrum doctī sunt. 11. Magistrīs nostrīs cōpia librōrum est. 12. Cum magistrīs nostrīs lūdīs saepe operam damus.

I often see our schoolmaster during the holidays. Our schoolmaster has <sup>1</sup> many books about (§ 10) Britain. We boys like to see <sup>2</sup> the books of our schoolmaster. The schoolmaster's books are filled <sup>3</sup> with Roman and Greek coins. I am a schoolfellow of Mark and Alexander in a famous and ancient school. Not only the boys but also the masters of our school pay attention to games.

#### § 16. AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES

nummus Rōmānus villa Rōmāna oppidum Rōmānum  
vir doctus fāgus Britannica  
liber Latīnus  
nauta Rōmānus

**RULE.** — Make the adjective agree with its noun in gender <sup>4</sup> as well as in number and case.

This rule applies not only to examples like those above, in which the adjective is called an *Epithet* of the noun, but also to examples like the following, in which the adjective is used with the verb "to be" and is called a *predicative adjective*:

<sup>1</sup> Say *to our schoolmaster there-are*; see *Preparations* § 9, end. Similarly in all future sentences where the verb *to have* occurs in this book.

<sup>2</sup> Here and in all future sentences where *like to* — occurs say *gladly* —.

<sup>3</sup> Use *crēber*, and remember the rule for the case and number of adjectives used with the verb *to be*, given on § 13 (*he is free*).

<sup>4</sup> For Rules of Gender see *Preparations* § 15. Note that the ending of the adjective is not always the same as that of the noun (as it was in the exercises on §§ 1–11).

nummus est	villa est Rōmāna	oppidum est Rō-
Rōmānus		mānum
vir est doctus	fāgus est Britannica	

A learned teacher is sometimes not dear to boys. Our teacher is learned. Boys are not learned. My aunt is not learned. But we boys love our teacher. And my aunt likes to listen when a learned man tells about the ancient Britons. There-were<sup>1</sup> great forests in ancient Britain. But there were not many beeches in the British forests. So Gaius Julius affirms. There-were many wolves and bears in the great forests of ancient Britain. .

#### § 17. AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES CONTINUED

Were the Roman sailors lazy? Gaius Julius does not blame (§ 14) the Roman sailors. He praises<sup>2</sup> the courage of his sailors. Roman farmers were active, as a Roman poet affirms. There were many Roman sailors (say *many sailors Roman*) on the vessels of Gaius<sup>3</sup> Julius. Roman vessels were-able to sail to Britain and round the British coast. The rains of Britain were hideous then,<sup>4</sup> as they are now.<sup>4</sup> The small pearls of the British ocean were mostly (§ 13) dark or blue.

#### § 18. IMPF. IND. OF *sum* AND THE FIRST CONJUGATION

Proximō annō in Cantiō eram.  
 Proximō annō in Cantiō erās.  
 Proximō annō in Cantiō erat.

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<sup>1</sup> The only forms of the imperfect needed for this and the following exercise are those which have occurred in the story.

<sup>2</sup> Use the verb *laudō*, *praise* (*Preparations* § 13).

<sup>3</sup> *Gāius* forms gen. *Gāi*, dat. *Gāiō*.

<sup>4</sup> Remember that *then* and *now* are adverbs.

Proximō annō in Cantiō erāmus.

Proximō annō in Cantiō erātis.

Proximō annō in Cantiō erant.

Multa aedificia antīqua spectābam.

Multa aedificia antīqua spectābās.

Multa aedificia antīqua spectābat.

Multa aedificia antīqua spectābāmus.

Multa aedificia antīqua spectābātis.

Multa aedificia antīqua spectābant.

The large vessels of British sailors are mostly (§ 13) black; but the little boats are sometimes white, sometimes blue, sometimes yellow. Last year, while (§ 16) I was in Kent, I used-to-see many British sailors. They were all sun-burnt. Some<sup>1</sup> of the sailors used-to-tattoo (say *color*) their limbs. The clothes of British and French sailors are blue. British sailors mostly have sturdy limbs and a great stature. Our sailors sail round the coasts of all lands, as the Roman sailors used-to-sail round the coasts of the Mediterranean.<sup>2</sup> A British sailor does not fear storms.

#### § 19. ADJECTIVES AND IMPF. IND. CONTINUED

Were all the inhabitants of ancient Britain Celts? I think not.<sup>3</sup> Some of the ancient inhabitants of our island were not barbarous. The inhabitants of Kent were mostly farmers, as they are now.<sup>4</sup> Many of the inhabitants of

<sup>1</sup> The word for *some* must stand in the nom. m. pl. because "some of the sailors" means "some *sailors* of the sailors." See the example in § 11 of the story.

<sup>2</sup> Say *the Mediterranean ocean*. *Mediterranean* is an adjective, meaning "Midland," and is in Latin *Mediterrāne-us* (-a, -um).

<sup>3</sup> A common way of saying "I think not," "I hope not," etc., in Latin is *I do not think*, *I do not hope*, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Remember that *now* is an adverb.

Kent were Belgians (§ 15). Were not the Belgians a German tribe (§ 18)? Does not Gaius Julius so affirm in his book about the Gallic war? The German tribes were moderately civilized, but the ancient Celts of Britain were not civilized.

§ 20. THE ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION <sup>1</sup>

In the second century before the birth of Christ<sup>2</sup> Britain was free. The boys and girls (§ 15) of the uncivilized Britons were free from lessons. The savage (§ 18) Britons together with their sons used-to-kill stags and wild-boars in the woods with spears and arrows. They used-to-catch (§ 7) wild-beasts with hunting dogs (§ 19) for the sake of food.

The civilized Britons used-to-adorn<sup>3</sup> their limbs with golden chains and with precious-stones (§ 19). By means of the vessels of the Veneti they used-to-export corn to

<sup>1</sup> See summary of these uses at the end of *Preparations* § 20. Translate by the ablative, without a preposition: *from*, when it comes after *free* (*liber*, § 12) and *I am free* (*vacō*, § 6).

*in* or *at*, when it comes before a noun denoting time, as *in the second century*, *secundō saeculō* (§ 10), *at what o'clock?* *quotā hōrā?* (§ 21). Also before a noun denoting price or value, as *at a great price*, *magnō pretiō* (§ 9).

*with*, when it means *by means of* or forms a phrase answering the question *how?* as *they used to fight with spears and arrows*, *hastis et sagittis pugnābant* (§ 18), *they used to fight with great courage*, *magnā audaciā pugnābant*; *hideous with rains*, *pluviis foedum* (§ 17); *filled with victims*, *victimis plēna* (§ 20); *crowded with children*, *liberis crēber* (§ 15).

*by means of*, generally. A fuller account of this subject is given on pp. 124 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Here and in future exercises where the phrase "before the birth of Christ" occurs say *before Christ born*.

<sup>3</sup> Use the verb *ornō*, *adorn*, *ornament*.

Gaul. The Druids were the teachers of the children of the civilized Britons. The Romans used not to fight with chariots. They used-to-fight with barbarous tribes for the sake of victory and gain (§ 9). They used often to kill their captives; but sometimes they used-to-sell the captives at a great price (§ 9).

### § 21. SOME FORMS OF THE FUTURE INDICATIVE <sup>1</sup>

How I shall like <sup>2</sup> to walk to the place where the battle was! Where will the place be? The place will be on the coast of Kent, between Dover and Richborough. The road will be long, but it will be very-pleasing to us to see the place. You, Mark and Alexander, will walk with me and with my uncle to the place.

### § 22. FUT. IND. AND IMPV. OF SUM AND THE 1ST CONJ.

1. Locum crās spectābō, sī caelum serēnum erit.
2. Tū, Marce, locum spectābis, si caelum serēnum erit.
3. Alexander locum spectābit, sī caelum serēnum erit.
4. Universī locum spectābimus, sī caelum serēnum erit.
5. Vōs, amita mea et Lȳdia, locum nōn spectābitis.
6. Amita mea et Lȳdia locum nōn spectābunt.

Spectā, Marce! Spectāte, pueri!

If the sky is <sup>3</sup> clear, we shall-be-able to see the place where the Roman vessels were. My uncle will show us <sup>4</sup> the place. At what o'clock shall we arrive? You, Mark and Alexander, will dine with us when it is <sup>3</sup> evening. We shall

<sup>1</sup> The only forms needed for this exercise are those which have occurred in § 21 of the story.

<sup>2</sup> See note 2 on p. 100.

<sup>3</sup> Say *shall be*. The Latin future tense often means *shall* as well as *will* in the 2nd and 3rd persons, especially in subordinate clauses. Sometimes it means *will* in the 1st person.

carry our lunch with us. The cakes and apples will give us<sup>1</sup> great delight. "Show me<sup>1</sup> the tombs," says Alexander. Alexander is a little boy. "Not too fast! (*hurry slowly*)," says my uncle. "Give attention, boys," says my aunt, "we shall dine at the eleventh hour. I shall praise (§ 13) you, if you arrive<sup>2</sup> before the eleventh hour. You will not arrive after the eleventh hour, as I hope." "I hope not,"<sup>3</sup> says my uncle.

§ 23. FUTURE INDICATIVE AND IMPERATIVE CONTINUED

We shall start (*give ourselves to the road*) at the fifth hour. We shall not walk quickly. For Alexander will be tired, if we walk<sup>4</sup> too (§ 12) quickly. What o'clock will it be, when we arrive?<sup>4</sup> Will you be tired, Alexander, if we arrive<sup>4</sup> at the tenth hour? "I shall not be tired," says Alexander. "You will not walk too quickly, as I hope," says my aunt, "for Alexander is a little boy." "Not too fast! (*hurry slowly*)" says Lydia; "Alexander will be hungry before the tenth hour. Carry an apple with you, Alexander!" "I shall not be hungry," says Alexander. "Give me the cakes," says my uncle. "Good-bye" says my aunt; "arrive in-good-time (*opportunistically*)."

§ 24. PERFECT INDICATIVE

*Practice in all persons of the sing. and pl. the sentence:*

Locum spectāvī quō Gāius Iūlius nāvigia sua applicāvit.

The sky was clear when we walked to the place where

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<sup>1</sup> What preposition might be used before the pronoun in English? Think of the meaning. This preposition after a verb of *showing* is translated in the same way as after a verb of *giving*.

<sup>2</sup> Say *shall arrive*. <sup>3</sup> See note 3 on p. 102.

<sup>4</sup> Use the future tense, as in Ex. § 22, p. 104.

Gaius Julius fought with the Britons. In the year 55 B.C.<sup>1</sup> he built vessels in Gaul and sailed from the Gallic coast to the coast of Kent. He brought his vessels to land between Dover and Richborough, as learned men have generally (*mostly*, § 13) affirmed. The Britons were prepared (§ 21), and they hastened to the place. My uncle has often seen the place, but we boys have never been there.

§ 25. PAST PERFECT INDICATIVE

*Practice in all persons of the sing. and pl. the sentence:*

Ad locum adventāveram quō Gāius Iūlius nāvigia sua applicāvit.

When Gaius Julius anchored<sup>2</sup> his vessels near the British coast, the Britons had already gathered themselves together on the cliffs. "We Britons will never be slaves (§ 19)," they say (§ 21). They had hastened along the sea-shore and had prepared themselves for battle (§ 24). Roman forces had never before sailed to our islands. But Gallic vessels had often sailed to Britain for the sake of commerce. Gaius Julius had never before been in Britain. But he had waged-war (§ 24) against the inhabitants of the neighboring coast. The Gauls (§ 19) had told Gaius Julius<sup>3</sup> many things about Britain.

§ 26. FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE

*Practice in all persons of the sing. and pl. the sentence:*

Cum alterum pōmum gustāverō, in viam mē dabō.

<sup>1</sup> Say *in the fifty-fifth year before Christ born*; and similarly in all future sentences when the phrase "B.C." or "A.D." (*Annō Domini*) occurs, say *before Christ born* or *after Christ born*.

<sup>2</sup> For *to anchor* say *to fasten to anchors*, as in the story.

<sup>3</sup> What preposition might be put in before "Gaius Julius" in English? Compare Ex. 22, note 1 (p. 105).



"When <sup>1</sup> shall we have arrived home <sup>2</sup>?" says Alexander. "My aunt will not praise (§ 13) us," say I (§ 21), "if we arrive <sup>3</sup> late (§ 23)." "We shall have arrived before the eleventh hour" says my uncle, "unless (§ 25) there is rain (§ 17). If the sky is <sup>3</sup> clear, we shall not arrive late, as I hope." "Unless you, Alexander, walk <sup>3</sup> quickly," says Mark, "there will be delay." "When shall we visit Richborough?" say I. "If you visit <sup>3</sup> me next year (*proximō annō*)," says my uncle, "I will walk with you to Richborough,<sup>4</sup> and I will show you the ruins of the castle belonging-to-Richborough (§ 21)."

After § 26. ADJECTIVES IN -ātus, -āta, -ātum

*Translate and compare the following adjectives in -ātus, -āta, -ātum, which have occurred in the story.*

1. Aedificium consecrātum (§ 10).
2. Nōnnūlla nāvigia Castella nōmināta sunt (§ 11).
3. Locus in fābulā commemorātus est (§ 14).
4. Urnae pulchrē ornātae (§ 20).
5. Quotā hōrā parātī eritis? (§ 21).
6. Nōn fatigātus sum (§ 23).
7. Cōpia armātae (§ 24).
8. Quandō satiātus eris? (§ 26).

*All these adjectives are formed from verbs, like most English adjectives in -ed or -en (such as "nam-ed," "giv-en").*

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<sup>1</sup> What is the word for *when* in a question?

<sup>2</sup> Use the word that properly means *homewards*: for the Romans always spoke of arriving "to a place" (not "at a place.")

<sup>3</sup> Use the future perfect tense (*shall have* —).

<sup>4</sup> Imitate the way of saying *to Dover* given in § 24 of the story (*Preparations*, p. 65), and see also the rule given in *Preparations* § 22. The case used to express *to* and *from* with the name of a town is the same as if the prepositions *ad* and *ab* were used.

*Adjectives formed from verbs are generally called participles, and they may be used, like other adjectives, either to qualify nouns or with the verb "to be" (see examples above). With "to be" they form tenses of the passive voice, as in English.*

*Translate into Latin:*

1. I am not satisfied. 2. Are you fatigued, Alexander?  
3. The urn is beautifully adorned. 4. I have seen an urn beautifully adorned. 5. The Britons were armed with spears and arrows. 6. The Britons were prepared for (cf. § 24) battle. 7. We were prepared for lunch. 8. The building was already consecrated in the second century. 9. The Roman vessels were already fastened to anchors (§ 24). 10. The Britons were gathered-together on the seashore (§ 25).

After § 26. ADJECTIVES IN **-andus, -anda, -andum**, AND  
NOUNS IN **-andum**<sup>1</sup>

*Translate in the way indicated in the Preparations (§§ 25, 24, 23) the following sentences containing adjectives in -andus, -anda, -andum:—*

1. Audācia aquiliferī erat laudanda (*laud-able* or *praise-worthy*, § 25). 2. Audācia laudanda aquiliferī Rōmānōs servāvit. 3. Magister noster est amandus (*am-able* or *lov-able* or *worthy-to-be-loved*). 4. Amita mea est amanda. 5. Amita mea amanda in Cantiō habitat. 6. Scopulī Cantiī sunt spectandī (*worthy-to-be-seen* or simply *to-be-seen*). 7. Scopulōs spectandōs Cantiī saepe visitāvī. 8. Nāvigia ad scopulōs nōn sunt applicanda (*to-be-brought-to-land*). 9. Locus nōn idōneus est ad nāvigia applicanda

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<sup>1</sup> The uses of the adjectives in **-andus, -anda, -andum**, and of the nouns in **-andum** will be more fully explained hereafter.

(for vessels to-be-brought-to-land, § 24).<sup>1</sup> 10. Locus idōneus erat ad cōpiās explicandās (for forces to-be-deployed, § 25).

Translate the following sentences containing nouns in -andum: —

1. Parātus sum ad ambulandum (for walking, § 23).
2. Parātī sumus ad rēmigandum (cf. rēmigō, I row).
3. Cupidī (desirous) sumus rēmigandī (gen. of remigandum).
4. Cupidī erāmus vīsītandī locum ubi proelium erat.
5. Cupidus sum ambulandī ad locum.
6. Ad locum ambulandī cupidus sum.

§ 27. THIRD DECLENSION. — MASCULINES AND FEMININES THAT FORM THE NOMINATIVE SINGULAR WITHOUT ADDING -s

C. Julius Caesar was a famous (*clārus*, § 15) general of the Romans in the first century B.C. Great was the glory (§ 4) of C. Julius Caesar. The Gauls feared (§ 2; say *used-to-fear*) Caesar. For within (§ 22) three years he had defeated (§ 24) the Helvetii<sup>2</sup> in South Gaul and the Veneti on the Gallic coast and the tribes of Belgic Gaul. There were many Caesars before and after C. Julius Caesar. The Romans *used-to-name*<sup>3</sup> the Caesars "Generals." The forces of the Caesars were great. My uncle has told me many-things about the Caesars.

Why did Caesar wage-war against Britain? The cause (§ 9) of the expedition against Britain is known (§ 16).

<sup>1</sup> Compare in English such sentences as "It is time for the dinner to be got ready," "Ring the bell for the dinner to be cleared away," etc.

<sup>2</sup> *Helvētīi*, the plural of *Helvētius*, is a noun of the 2nd declension. The Helvetii lived in *Helvētia* (Switzerland).

<sup>3</sup> Use *nōminō*, *name*, from which comes the adjective *nōminātus*, -a, -um, *named* (§ 11).

During the war with the Veneti some of the tribes<sup>1</sup> of Britain had supplied auxiliaries to<sup>2</sup> the Veneti. For the Veneti had been friends of the tribes of South Britain during many years. There had also been war between the tribes of South Britain. And the Trinobantes were friends of the Romans. Accordingly (§ 19) Caesar prepared to supply aid to the Trinobantes against the Cassi.

### § 28. THE SAME NOUNS CONTINUED

Caesar's first expedition was not great; but in the second expedition of the next year a great multitude of vessels and five legions sailed with Caesar to Britain. How-many<sup>3</sup> men were there in a Roman legion? How-many men were there in five Roman legions? The number was different (§ 19) in different centuries. Among<sup>4</sup> Caesar's forces were also many Gallic auxiliaries. For the Belgae and other Gallic tribes had supplied forces to Caesar. Many Caesars were warlike. In the first century A.D. one (§ 22) of the Caesars named Claudius was the second conqueror (victor) of Britain. I do not love the Caesars; but C. Julius Caesar was a great man and a great general.

### § 29. THIRD DECLENSION. — MASCULINES AND FEMININES THAT FORM THE NOM. SING. BY ADDING -S

A. There had been peace between the Romans and the Britons after the first expedition of Caesar. It was not

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<sup>1</sup> Translate *tribe* by *natio* (instead of *populus*) in this and all following exercises.

<sup>2</sup> The verb *to supply* is a verb of *giving*. How, then, is *to the Veneti* to be translated?

<sup>3</sup> *How-many* is quot (indecl.; see Latin Drill § 13, p. 98).

<sup>4</sup> Say *in the number of*.

necessary for Caesar (§ 24) to wage-war a-second-time against the free tribes of Britain. But he was desirous of glory and booty. Accordingly in the year 54 B.C. he transported five legions of Roman soldiers and a great multitude of Gallic horse-soldiers to our island. The soldiers of the Roman legions were foot-soldiers.<sup>1</sup> Caesar did not fear the tempests<sup>2</sup> of the English Channel; he did not fear the arrows and chariots of the British tribes. From (ex) the pluck of his soldiers and sailors he expected (§ 26) victory.

§ 30. THIRD DECLENSION. — NEUTERS IN -men, -us, -ur<sup>3</sup>

The Rule of Gender in the 3rd decl. is therefore : —

1. Nouns denoting *persons* are masculine if they denote *male*, feminine if they denote *female*. (This rule is the same for all declensions.)

2. Nouns not denoting persons and forming the nom. sing. by adding an *s* are mostly feminine.

3. Nouns not denoting persons and forming the nom. sing. without adding an *s* are mostly —

*Feminine* if the nom. sing. ends in *iō*, *dō*, or *gō*;

*Neuter* if the nom. sing. ends in *men*, *us*, *ur*, or *e*;

*Masculine* in other cases (e.g. when the nom. sing. ends in *or*).

<sup>1</sup> The word for foot-soldier is *pedes* (stem *pedit-*), declined like *mīles* and *eques*. [*ped-it-* means properly *foot-goer*, as *equ-it-* means *horse-goer*.]

<sup>2</sup> Use *tempestās*, which also means *weather* (*Preparations* § 29).

<sup>3</sup> These neuters, like the masculines and feminines of §§ 27 and 28, form the nom. sing. without adding an *s*. The *s* of words like *tempus* (with an *r* before the ending of the gen. sing.) is not an addition to the stem but part of it: between two vowels, however, the *s* changes to *r*.

Among Caesar's legions was the tenth (§ 22) legion. The name of the tenth legion was "Alauda."<sup>1</sup> The name of the tenth legion was famous, and dear to the soldiers. What<sup>2</sup> was the name of the river where there was a great contest of the Britons against the Romans? There are many rivers in South Britain. Caesar does not mention<sup>3</sup> the name of the river. A Roman had three<sup>4</sup> names. The first names of Caesar were Gaius and Julius. The chief (§ 12) name of a Roman was the second name.

### § 31. THE SAME NOUNS CONTINUED

There were many contests of the Britons with the Romans. In some of the contests the Britons carried off the victory. But they were not able to stand (§ 11) against the weight and strength of the Roman legions. The bodies of the Britons were big and strong, and the Romans were men of small bodies.<sup>5</sup> But Caesar's legions were skilled (§ 15) in<sup>6</sup> war. Accordingly they mostly (§ 13) carried off the victory without many wounds.

Before the time of C. Julius Caesar Roman vessels had never (§ 25) sailed to our island, unless (§ 25) for the sake of commerce (§ 19). After the time of C. Julius Caesar another (§ 24) Caesar, by name Claudius, got-together

<sup>1</sup> A noun of the 1st declension meaning *the lark*.

<sup>2</sup> Use *quid* (see Drill Ex. § 3, p. 88). In asking *what is the name?* the Romans regularly used the pronoun *quid* (not the adjectival form of it).

<sup>3</sup> Use *commemorō*, *mention*, from which comes the adjective *commemorātus*, -a, -um, *mentioned* (§ 14).

<sup>4</sup> The neuter of *trēs* (§ 27) is *tria*.

<sup>5</sup> For *men* use *homō*; and for *of small bodies* say with *small bodies*, as in the last line of § 30 of the story (p. 25).

<sup>6</sup> What case does the adjective meaning *skilled* take in Latin? See *Preparations* § 15 (p. 52).

(§ 28) an expedition against Britain. In the times<sup>1</sup> of Nero<sup>2</sup> Agricola defeated (§ 24) the Britons and Caledonians. C. Julius Caesar was the first but not the chief (§ 12) conqueror of the Britons.

§ 32. THIRD DECLENSION. — FEMININES AND MAS-  
CULINES IN -is, LIKE *navis*

Caesar's fleet was large. For there were not only ships of-burden but also ships of-war in the fleet. How many<sup>3</sup> ships sailed with Caesar on the second expedition? The whole (§ 16) number of the ships was eight-hundred. Six-hundred of (ex) the ships were ships of-burden. The Romans sometimes used-to-name<sup>4</sup> ships of-burden "vessels." "Vessel" is a noun (say *name*) of the second declension (use *dēclīnātiō*), but "ship" is a noun of the third (§ 23) declension.

When the enemy<sup>5</sup> saw Caesar's great fleet, they feared (§ 2). But the size of Caesar's ships was small. In the ships of-burden were the soldiers and the horses and the arms. Why did Caesar sail with ships of-war against the British enemy?<sup>6</sup> The Britons had built no ships. But Caesar perhaps (§ 25) did-not-know (§ 31) this.<sup>6</sup> He had prepared his second expedition in<sup>7</sup> the winter of the year

<sup>1</sup> No prep. in Latin; *in the times* denotes *time when*; cf. p. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Nerō* (stem *Nerōn-*) was one of the early Caesars or Emperors of Rome, belonging to the Julian family.

<sup>3</sup> See Ex. § 28, Note 3 (p. 110), and Latin Drill, § 13.

<sup>4</sup> See Ex. § 27, Note 3 (p. 109).

<sup>5</sup> Use the plural (enemies).

<sup>6</sup> Use *hoc*; see *Preparations* § 15 (p. 52).

<sup>7</sup> No preposition in Latin; for *in the winter* and *in the summer* denote *time when*; *like in the second century* (*Prep.* § 10), *last year* (§ 16), etc.

55 B.C. He sailed in <sup>1</sup> the summer (§ 29) of the next (§ 28) year. In ancient times Rome ruled <sup>2</sup> the waves.

§ 33. THE SAME NOUNS CONTINUED

In a Roman ship of-burden not more <sup>3</sup> than two-hundred (§ 32) men were-able to sail. A ship of-burden was not so large as a ship of-war. How-many men were-able to sail in Caesar's fleet? On a Roman ship of-war there-were some-times high turrets, as (§ 18) on ships of-the-present-day (§ 18). From the high turrets the soldiers used to drive-off (§ 25) the enemy with spears (§ 18). An ancient ship of-war had sails and oars. An ancient ship of-war was not armed with iron plates. An ancient ship of-war was not so large as a ship of-war of-the-present-day.

§ 34. THIRD DECLENSION. — FEMININES AND MASCULINES WHOSE STEMS END IN TWO CONSONANTS

Cassivellaunus was king of a small part of South Britain. What <sup>4</sup> was the name of the race? In ancient times <sup>5</sup> there-were many races and many kings in Britain. Many <sup>6</sup> of the races were barbarous. But the races of the southern (*meridiānus*, -a, -um) parts were not barbarous. Before the times of Caesar Cassivellaunus had fought against the-other (§ 19) races of South Britain. The name of the king of the Trinobantes was Imanuentius.

<sup>1</sup> See note 7, p. 113.

<sup>2</sup> Say *was mistress of*.

<sup>3</sup> The singular number of the word meaning *more* (*Prep.* § 33) is good Latin here; but the verb *were-able* must be plural, as in the English.

<sup>4</sup> See Ex. § 30, note 2 (p. 112).

<sup>5</sup> See Ex. § 31, note 1 (p. 113).

<sup>6</sup> What *gender*? "Many of the races" means "many races of the races." For *of* use *ex*.



The boundaries of many British races are not known (§ 16) to us. The names of the British kings are mostly (§ 13) not mentioned (§ 14) in the book of Caesar. Britain was not a part of the Roman empire <sup>1</sup> after the victory of Caesar. After the time of Claudius, the fourth (§ 29) Caesar,<sup>2</sup> Britain was under the command <sup>1</sup> of the Caesars. The name of the family (gens) of C. Julius Caesar was the Julian family. The Romans used to name the Caesars "Princes" and "Generals."

§ 35. THE SAME NOUNS CONTINUED

Some <sup>3</sup> of the southern or maritime races of Britain were Belgians (§ 15). But the Belgae were of German origin, as Caesar tells us in the "Gallic War." The chapter is the fourth of the second book. Therefore there were people <sup>4</sup> of German origin in Britain in the first and second century B.C. The inhabitants of modern Britain (say of *Britain of the present-day*) are mostly of German origin. But they migrated across the German ocean into Britain in the fourth and the fifth century after the birth of Christ.

Many modern cities are named from (ex) the Belgian (§ 11) races of Kent. The names of the cities are Belgian. But the Belgians of Britain used not to build cities, if the

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<sup>1</sup> Use *imperium*.

<sup>2</sup> In what case must *the fourth Caesar* be? Think of the meaning (*after the time of the fourth Caesar*).

<sup>3</sup> What gender? "Some of the races" means "some races of the races." For *of* use *ex*.

<sup>4</sup> Say *men*, and use *homō* (*Prep.* § 30). *Homō* means *human being* and includes women; *vir* does not include women. The pl. of *homō* is the only word that can be used for *people* in the sense of *persons*; for *populus* means *a people* in the sense of *a nation* or *a tribe*, and the pl. *populi* means *peoples*, that is *nations* or *tribes*.

testimony (§ 17) of Caesar is true. Winchester (§ 15) is the name of an ancient city of South Britain. The inhabitants of cities are not barbarous. Caesar tells us about British "towns." The British "towns" were different from (§ 19) cities.

§ 36. THIRD DECLENSION. — NEUTERS IN -e, LIKE mare

The British sea separates (§ 34) Britain from Gaul. A part of the British sea is named the "Gallic channel." Some of the Gauls used-to-sail across the British sea to Britain for the sake of commerce. London is not many miles distant from the sea. The Britons did not fight against Caesar on the sea, because they had never (§ 25) built ships. British sailors now sail across many seas. On many seas and in many lands (§ 4) you see the British flag (§ 11).

§ 37. RECAPITULATION OF NOUNS OF 3RD DECL.

The British soldiers used-to-fight from (*out-of*) chariots. Caesar had not only foot-soldiers but also horse-soldiers (§ 29). But the mobility of the Roman soldiers was not great. Accordingly the enemy often used-to-throw-into-confusion the ranks of the Romans. In modern times<sup>1</sup> horse-soldiers sometimes carry (§ 6) the arms (§ 30) of foot-soldiers. Thus they are able to leap<sup>2</sup> down-from (§ 14) their horses and to fight on-foot. The Boers<sup>3</sup> of South Africa have horse-soldiers of-this-kind.

§ 38. THE SAME CONTINUED

The boundaries (§ 34) of the Cassi were across (§ 35) the river Thames. The British leader (§ 29) used not to

<sup>1</sup> See Ex. § 31, Note 1 (p. 113).

<sup>2</sup> Say *give themselves*, as in § 25 of the story.

<sup>3</sup> Batāvi (= Dutch).

fight against the Romans in proper (§ 37) battles. He used to dash suddenly out-of the woods and attack the Roman legions. Then he used to recall (§ 31) his horse-soldiers and his chariots. The British leader had many thousands (§ 36) of charioteers. Accordingly he sometimes used-to-carry-off the victory. There-were ten cohorts in a Roman legion, and about (§ 36) five-hundred (§ 36) men in a cohort. Accordingly there-were about five (§ 26) thousand men (say *five thousands of men*) in a legion.

§ 39.

THE SAME CONTINUED

Caesar hastened to the banks of the river Thames.<sup>1</sup> Where was the "town" of Cassivellaunus? Caesar does not name the town. The town was not a city. It was not strengthened (§ 30) with walls. It was not London. But it was not far from London. Perhaps<sup>2</sup> it was St. Albans,<sup>3</sup> as some learned men have affirmed. Caesar tells about the town of Cassivellaunus in the fifth book of the Gallic War.

§ 40.

RECAPITULATION CONTINUED

Caesar's camp was<sup>4</sup> in Kent. There-is also a place in South Africa named<sup>5</sup> Caesar's Camp. The tribes of Kent fought bravely for (*on-behalf-of*) their native-land (§ 4), but the Trinobantes were friends of the Romans and enemies of the Cassi. Accordingly the unhappy Britons fought in-vain. At-length (§ 25) many states begged

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<sup>1</sup> In what case must "Thames" be? Think of the meaning (cf. p. 115, note 2).

<sup>2</sup> For *perhaps* see *Prep.* § 25. <sup>3</sup> Verulāmium.

<sup>4</sup> Remember that the verb must agree with its subject (*castra*).

<sup>5</sup> Remember that the adjective must agree with its noun. Which is the noun to which the adjective *named* belongs?

peace from (*ā*) Ceasar. The conditions of peace were hard (say *rough*, § 13). After the peace Caesar sold<sup>1</sup> a great multitude of British captives (§ 19). Thus many British men and women (§ 20) and children were slaves (§ 19) of the Romans in the first century before the birth of Christ.

#### § 41. NOUNS OF THIRD DECLENSION CONTINUED<sup>2</sup>

Thus (§ 16) Caesar carried-off the victory and imposed a tribute upon<sup>3</sup> the inhabitants of South Britain. The Romans carried-off the victory because (§ 15) they were skilled (§ 15) in war. The tenth legion was with Caesar in Britain. Caesar loved the tenth legion. In the first expedition, while the Romans hesitated (§ 25) to fight, the eagle-bearer of the tenth legion leaped<sup>4</sup> into the waves and carried (§ 6) the Roman eagle (§ 25) to the land (§ 4). Accordingly the Romans defeated (§ 24) the Britons on-account-of (§ 33) the pluck of the eagle-bearer. The Roman eagles were made-of-silver (§ 9) and served as<sup>5</sup> flags.

#### § 42. ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

The ancient Britons were brave men. They fought with<sup>6</sup> admirable pluck. The bodies of the ancient Britons were big and strong. The Romans were not so (§ 33) big

<sup>1</sup> *Vēnum-dō*, *sell*, is a compound of *dō*, *give*, meaning literally *I offer for sale*, and forms its perfect like *dō*.

<sup>2</sup> The adjectives of the 3rd declension are deferred till § 42.

<sup>3</sup> Imitate the construction given in § 40 of the story.

<sup>4</sup> See Ex. § 37, note 2 (p. 116).

<sup>5</sup> Say *were instead-of*; cf. § 33 of the story (*the skins served as sails*).

<sup>6</sup> See Ex. § 20, note 1 (p. 103, on the abl. without a preposition).

as the Britons; but by means of the science of war they were able to carry-off the victory from the Britons. Caesar was a distinguished general. He had defeated the brave tribes of Belgic Gaul in a short time. Victory was sweet to Caesar.

Not all <sup>1</sup> the British states (§ 40) had fought against Caesar. There had never (§ 25) been an alliance (§ 34) of all the tribes of Britain against any enemy. It <sup>2</sup> is wonderful that (§ 41) the Britons were-able to fight so (§ 41) successfully against the conquerors of so-many (§ 40) seas and lands. The name of Caesar was distinguished through (§ 26) the whole (§ 16) world (§ 41). The soldiers of the tenth legion were veterans. It <sup>2</sup> is sweet to fight and, if it is necessary (§ 24), to die <sup>3</sup> for (§ 40) one's <sup>4</sup> native-land.

#### § 43. ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION CONTINUED

The tribes of Belgic Gaul also were warlike.<sup>5</sup> Caesar had slaughtered (§ 20) a huge number of the brave Nervii, fighting <sup>6</sup> against the Romans. The British auxiliaries had been useful to <sup>7</sup> the Veneti. Accordingly Caesar waged-war

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<sup>1</sup> Adjectives meaning *all*, unlike other adjectives, generally come *before* their nouns in Latin: cf. note 2, p. 93, and Rule 1 of Order, p. 84.

<sup>2</sup> No separate word for *it*; but the adjective after *is* must be in the neuter gender, as in § 41 of the story.

<sup>3</sup> Say *to expire*, *exspirāre*.

<sup>4</sup> Omit *one's* in translating.

<sup>5</sup> Use *ferōx*, which as the name of a ship in the Channel squadron is translated *the Furious* in § 42 of the story. All the names of ships given there can be used as adjectives, but must then not be spelled with capital letters.

<sup>6</sup> *Fighting* is an adjective describing the Nervii. In what case must it then be?

<sup>7</sup> *Useful to* is like *dear to* (*Prep.* § 15).

against the "arrogant Britons." And he carried-off a huge number of British slaves and captives.

"The time is short" says my uncle; "it is necessary (§ 24) to hasten homewards. It<sup>1</sup> has been pleasant to you, as I hope, to see a British ship of-war and to walk to the place where Caesar fought with the Britons." We all<sup>2</sup> approved-of (§ 41) the opinion of my uncle.

### GOD SAVE THE KING

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<sup>1</sup> See Ex. § 42, note 2 (p. 119). <sup>2</sup> Say *all we-approved*.

## APPENDICES <sup>1</sup>

### I. — ON ADJECTIVES IN -NDUS, -NDA, -NDUM AND NOUNS IN -NDUM

The adjectives in -ndus, -nda, -ndum differ from other adjectives only in the following respects: —

(1) Adjectives in -ndus, -nda, -ndum are all formed from the stems of verbs. In English, too, we have many adjectives formed from verbs, and some of them are similar in meaning to the Latin adjectives in -ndus, -nda, -ndum; for instance *laud-able* (from *I laud*, Lat. *laudō*) meaning *worthy to be praised*, *lov-able* meaning *worthy to be loved*, *eat-able* meaning *fit to be eaten*.

(2) Adjectives in -ndus, -nda, -ndum cannot always be translated by adjectives in English, because English generally has no adjective with exactly the same meaning; so they have often to be translated by a group of words like *to-be-loved*, *to-be-read*, *to-be-eaten*. Sometimes it is convenient to translate them in other ways.

The following sentences, taken from the story, should be carefully examined.

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<sup>1</sup> These Appendices are not intended to be used by the pupil except as a summary and fuller explanation of some of the constructions which have been met with in the text. But they are written with a view to the needs of beginners, and are thrown into a form which the writer has found to be capable of appealing to the minds even of young pupils, if brought before them gradually and on seasonable occasions.

*Audācia aquiliferī erat laudanda*, *The courage of the eagle-bearer was laud-able or praise-worthy* (§ 25). Here the adj. *laudanda* (fem. of *laudandus*, to agree with *audācia*) is formed from the verb *laudō*, *praise*, and has the same meaning as the English adj formed with *-able* or *-worthy*; but we may also translate it by *worthy-to-be-praised*, or simply *to-be-praised*. This, like other adjectives, may be used without the verb *to be*, and in any case; thus we get —

Nom. *audācia laudanda*, *laudable courage*

Acc. *audāciam laudandam*, *laudable courage*

Gen. *audāciae laudandae*, *of laudable courage*, etc.

And, just as we may say *Locus erat idōneus nāvigiūs* or *ad nāvigia*, *There was a place suitable for vessels*, so we may say *Locus erat idōneus ad nāvigia applicanda*, *There was a place suitable for vessels to-be-brought-to-land* (24). Here *nāvigia applicanda* *vessels-to-be-brought-to-land* depends on *ad* in the sense of *for*. Compare in English such common sentences as *Ring the bell for dinner* and *Ring the bell for dinner to be got ready*. (Latin *ad cēnam parandam*).

The nouns in *-ndum* differ from other nouns only in the following respects: —

(1) nouns in *-ndum* are all formed from the stems of verbs, just as in English we may form a noun from any verb by adding *-ing*. Thus where in English we speak of *row-ing*, *walk-ing*, *visit-ing*, etc., in sentences like *Rowing is hard work*, *I like walking*, the Romans used the nouns *rēmigandum*, *ambulandum*, *visitandum*, etc.

(2) Nouns in *-ndum* are like verbs in so far as they take the same constructions as the verbs from which they are formed. So do the English nouns formed from verbs; thus



we speak of *rowing quickly, walking slowly* (with adverbs, though sometimes also with adjectives), and *visiting a friend, exploring a country* (with objects depending on the nouns in *-ing*).

**Labor rēmigandī magnus erat**, *the labor of rowing was great* (§ 29). Here **rēmigandī** is the genitive of the noun **rēmigandum** formed from **rēmigō**, *row*.

**Parātine estis ad ambulandum?** *are you ready for walking?* (§ 23). Here **ambulandum** is the accusative of the noun formed from **ambulō**, *walk*, and depends on **ad**, meaning *for*.

**Cupidus erat vīsitandī et explōrandī insulam nostram**, *he was desirous of visiting and exploring our island* (§ 28). Here the genitives of the nouns **vīsitandum** and **explōrandum** take an object in the accusative.

The following sentences, taken from the story, contain further examples of the above constructions (adjectives and nouns).

**Virtūs mīlitum erat magnopere laudanda** (§ 29). Here the adjective is qualified by an adverb.

**Nāvigia novīs armīs ornanda erant** (§ 31).

**Locus idōneus est ad cōpiās explicandās** (§ 25).

**Nāvēs onerāriæ aptæ erant ad onera trānsportanda** (§ 32).<sup>1</sup>

**Rōmānī Britannōs scientiā pugnandī superābant** (§ 30).

[No example occurs in the story of the noun in **-ndum** with **est** denoting *must* or *ought*. This is a special use and sense, and is best deferred for subsequent study.]

<sup>1</sup> Such sentences may also be translated by an entirely different form of speech in English = *for deploying forces*. Here *deploying* is a noun formed from the verb *deploy*. But this translation leads to confusion with the use of the Latin noun in **-ndum**, and should therefore be avoided as far as possible by beginners.

## II. — HOW TO TRANSLATE ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS INTO LATIN

When English has a preposition Latin generally has one also. Most of these Latin prepositions take the accusative, but some of them (especially *ab* or *ā*, *cum*, *dē*, *ex*, *in* when it means *in* or *on*, *prō*, *sub* when it means *under*, and *sine*) take the ablative: it should be noted that no Latin prepositions take the dative or the genitive. But it has been seen that *of* is generally expressed by the genitive alone, and *to* very often by the *dative* alone; also that *from*, *at*, *in*, *with*, *by*, and *by means of* are sometimes expressed by the ablative alone. The following rules, based upon examples which have occurred in this book, will give some guidance as to when the above prepositions are to be translated by prepositions in Latin and when by a case without any preposition; but the rules are only an outline, to be filled up by future reading; and they deal only with the most important usages.

*Of* is generally translated by the genitive, as in *the door of the country-house*, *iānua villae* (§ 1), *the courage of sailors*, *audācia nautārum* (§ 2), *traces of the Romans*, *vēstīgia Rōmānōrum* (§ 9), *a task of great labor*, *opus magnī labōris* (= *very laborious*, § 31), *an abundance of plants*, *cōpia plantārum* (§ 3), *a great number of coins*, *magnus numerus nummōrum* (§ 9).<sup>1</sup>

But (i) in such phrases as *some of*, *many of*, the *of* may be translated by *ex* with the ablative; thus *some of the vessels* may be translated *nōnnūlla ex nāvigiis* (§ 11), *many of the tribes*, *multī ex populis* (§ 18).

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<sup>1</sup> Note that the *of* in many of these examples does not denote *possession*.

- (ii) when the phrase *of* — denotes a quality of the person or thing spoken of, it is sometimes translated by the ablative without a preposition; thus *men of robust body* is **hominēs rōbustō corpore** (§ 30): see note on p. 73, and § 43, note on p. 83.

*To* is generally translated by **ad** with the accusative (or sometimes by **in** with the accusative, § 11) when it comes after a verb of *going* or *coming* or any verb that denotes motion, such as *bring* or *carry* or *send*; thus *I walk to the wood* is **ad silvam ambulō** (§ 5). But it is sometimes translated by the accusative without a preposition, sometimes by the dative:

By the accusative without a preposition when it comes before the name of a town; thus *he brought his vessels to Dover* is **nāvigia Dubrās applicāvit** (§ 24); *I walked to London* is **Londinium ambulāvī**.

By the dative in the following cases:

- (i) when it comes after a verb of *giving*; thus *it gives delight to Lydia* is **Lȳdiae laetitiam dat** (§ 5); *they had supplied auxiliaries to the Gauls* is **Gallīs auxilia subministrāverant** (§ 27).
- (ii) when it comes after the verb *to be* in the phrase *there is to some one* = *some one has*; thus *my uncle has coins* is **patruō meō nummī sunt** (§ 9).
- (iii) when it comes after adjectives which can take *to* in English, like *dear*, *pleasant*, *useful*; thus *he is dear to us* is **nōbīs cārus est** (§ 15).

*From* is generally translated by **ab** or **ex** with the ablative; but by the ablative alone —

- (i) when it comes after certain verbs and adjectives with the sense of *free*; thus *he is free from military service*

is *militiā vacat* (§ 6), *free from lessons* is *liber scholīs* (§ 12).

- (ii) when it comes before the name of a town and after a verb of *going* or any verb that denotes motion; thus *they will arrive from Dover* is *Dubriīs adventābunt* (§ 22).

*In* or *at*<sup>1</sup> is generally translated by *in* with the ablative; but by the ablative alone:

- (i) when it comes before a noun denoting time, such as *day, month, year, century, hour*; thus *in the second century* is *secundō saeculō* (§ 10), *in the next year* is *proximō annō* (§ 28), *at what o'clock?* is *quotā hōrā?* (§ 21).
- (ii) when it comes before a noun denoting price or value: thus *at a great price* is *magnō pretiō* (§ 9).

*With* is translated by *cum* with the ablative when it means *together with* or *in company with* (as in *I walk with my aunt*, *cum amitā meā ambulō*, § 3, or *fighting with the Romans*, *cum Rōmānīs pugnantēs*, § 43)<sup>2</sup>; but by the ablative alone in other senses:

- (i) when *with* means *by means of*; thus *they used to fight with spears and arrows* is *hastīs et sagittīs pugnābant* (§ 18): here *spears and arrows* are the

<sup>1</sup> When *at* comes before the name of a town, it is translated by the locative without a preposition; but no example of this case occurs in this book. The locative, however, is the same in form as the ablative, except in nouns of the 1st and 2nd declension, singular number.

<sup>2</sup> Sometimes the adverb *ūnā*, *together* is added, as in *together with a multitude of Gallic auxiliaries*, *ūnā cum multitūdine auxiliōrum Gallicōrum* (§ 28).

*instruments* with which they fought. Similarly when *with* comes after adjectives meaning *filled*; thus *filled with victims* is *plēnus victimīs* (§ 20),<sup>1</sup> *crowded with children* is *crēber puerīs et puellīs* (§ 15).

- (ii) when the phrase *with* — answers the question *how?*; thus *they used to fight with great courage* is *magnā audāciā pugnābant*. Here *with great courage* describes the *manner* in which they fought.
- (iii) when the phrase *with* — answers the question *why?*: thus *the climate was hideous with rains* is *caelum pluviīs foldum erat* (§ 17). Here *with rains* means *because of rains*.
- (iv) when the phrase *with* — denotes a *quality* of the person or thing spoken of: thus *a man with a robust body* is *homō rōbustō corpore* (§ 30), *a boy with blue eyes* is *puer oculīs caeruleīs*.

*By means of* is sometimes translated by *per* *through*, with the accusative, but generally by the ablative without a preposition: thus *they used to fasten their ships by means of iron chains* is *nāvēs catēnīs ferreīs dēligābant* (§ 33), *he hastened to the Thames by means of uninterrupted marches* is *continuīs itineribus ad Tamesam properāvit* (§ 38).

*By* is sometimes translated by *ab* or *ā* with the ablative, but generally by the ablative without a preposition: thus *by reason (= for the sake) of commerce* is *mercātūrae causā* (§ 19), cf. *animī causā* (§ 20); *by land and by sea* is *terrā marīque* (§ 43).

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<sup>1</sup> But just as in English we may say not only *filled with* but also *full of*, so in Latin *plēnus* may take the genitive; thus *full of joys* is *plēnus gaudiōrum* (§ 13).

## III. — GENERAL RULES OF ORDER

RULE 1. — Anything that goes with a noun (excepting a preposition) is generally put *after* that noun in Latin; thus *villa bella*, *villa amitae meae*. Except numeral adjectives and adjectives meaning *all*, *some*, *many*, *few*.<sup>1</sup>

RULE 2. — Anything that goes with a verb or an adjective or an adverb is generally put *before* that verb, adjective or adverb in Latin; thus *saepe spectō*, *nōn spectō*, *scapham spectō*, *in scaphā nāvigō*; *nōn magnus*; *nōn saepe*.

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<sup>1</sup> Demonstrative adjectives (meaning *this* or *that*) and interrogative adjectives (meaning *which?* or *what?*) also precede their nouns in Latin, as in English; but the demonstratives do not occur in this book. An interrogative occurs in *quita hōra?*

## VOCABULARY

The gender is specified of nouns irregular according to the rules on pages 55 f. and 111.

The principal parts are given only of the few irregular verbs that occur. All others are of the first conjugation.

ab or ā, <i>prep. w. abl.</i> , from;	āēr, āēris, <i>m.</i> , air
ab occidente parte (§ 35), off the west side, on the west	āēneus, -a, -um, made of copper
ab-sum, ab-esse, ā-fui, be dis- tant, be absent	aes, aeris, <i>n.</i> , copper or brass
abundō, abound	aestās, aestātis, summer
accommodātus, -a, -um, suited [accommodated]	aetās, aetātis, age
accūsō, accuse	affirmō, affirm, state
acūtus, -a, -um, sharp [acute]	afflictō, wreck [afflict]
ad, <i>prep. w. acc.</i> , to; sometimes for, at, near (§§ 15, 23, 24)	agellus, -ī, farm, estate
adhūc, hitherto	ager, agrī, field
admīrābilis, -e, admirable	agger, aggeris, mound
ad-sum, ad-esse, ad-fui, be present	agricola, -ae, <i>m.</i> , farmer
adulēscētulus, -ī, young man	albus, -a, -um, white
adventō, arrive	Alexander, -drī, Alexander
adversus, -a, -um, adverse	aliquandō, some day
aedificium, -cī, building [alti- ficē]	aliquantum, a considerable amount
aedificō, build	alius, alia, aliud, other, <i>irreg.</i>
	alter, altera, alterum, another, a second, <i>irreg.</i>
	altus, -a, -um, high, lofty [alti- ficē]
	amabō te, please

ambulatio, -ōnis, walk  
 ambulō, walk  
 amicitia, -ae, friendship  
 amicus, -ī, friend  
 amita, -ae, aunt  
 amō, love, like  
 amphitheātrum, -ī, amphithe-  
 ater  
 an, or *in a question*  
 ancilla, -ae, maid-servant  
 ancora, -ae, anchor  
 Anderida silva, the Andreds-  
 weald  
 Anglicus, -a, -um, English  
 angulus, -ī, angle, corner  
 animus, -ī, mind; animus  
 ingratus, ingratitude  
 annus, -ī, year [annual]  
 ante, *prep. w. acc.*, before  
 anteā, *adv.*, before  
 antiquus, -a, -um, ancient  
 Antōnius, -ī, Antony  
 ānxius, -a, -um, anxious  
 aper, apri, wild boar  
 apertus, -a, -um, open  
 applicō, bring to land [apply]  
 appropinquō, approach  
 aptus, -a, -um, fitted [apt]  
 apud, *prep. w. acc.*, in the  
 house of (French *chez*)  
 aqua, -ae, water [aquarium]  
 aquila, -ae, eagle  
 aquilifer, -eri, eagle-bearer  
 āra, -ae, altar

arbor, -oris, *f.*, tree  
 area, -ae, open space [area]  
 arēna, -ae, sand  
 argenteus, -a, -um, made of  
 silver  
 argentum, -ī, silver [French  
*argent*]  
 ariēs, -ietis, *m.*, ram  
 arithmētica, *n. pl.*, arithmetic  
 arma, *n. pl.*, arms, fittings  
 armātus, -a, -um, armed  
 armentum, -ī, herd  
 arō, plough  
 arrogāns, -antis, arrogant  
 asper, aspera, asperum, rough  
 āter, ātra, ātrum, dark  
 atque, and also, aye and  
 audācia, -ae, courage, audac-  
 ity  
 aureus, -a, -um, goldēn  
 auscultō, listen  
 autem, however  
 auxilium, -li, help, aid; auxi-  
 lia; *pl.*, auxiliaries  
 avāritia, -ae, avarice  
 bāca, -ae, berry  
 barbarus, -a, -um, barbarous  
 basilica, -ae, basilica, church  
 beātus, -a, -um, happy  
 Belgae, *pl.*, Belgians (a tribe  
 in the north of Gaul and  
 also in Hampshire, South  
 Brita



Belgicus, -a, -um, Belgian  
 Belgium, -gī, Belgium  
 bellicōsus, -a, -um, warlike  
 bellō, wage war  
 bellum, -ī, war  
 bellus, -a, -um, beautiful,  
 jolly, pretty [French *bel*,  
*belle*]  
 bene, well; bene ambulā, § 23  
 bōs, bovis, *m. or f.*, ox  
 brevis, -e, brief, short  
 Britannia, -ae, Britain  
 Britannicus, -a, -um, British  
 Britannus, -ī, Briton

C. = Gāius, Gāī, Gaius  
 cachinnō, laugh  
 caelum, -ī, sky, climate  
 caeruleus, -a, -um, blue  
 Caesar, -aris, Caesar  
 Calēdonia, -ae, Scotland  
 Calēdonius, -i, Caledonian  
 calor, -ōris, heat  
 Cambria, -ae, Wales  
 campus, -ī, plain  
 Cantium, -tī, Kent  
 cantō, sing  
 capillus, -ī, hair  
 captīvus, -ī, captive  
 captō, catch  
 caput, capitis, *n.*, head, chapter  
 carīna, -ae, keel  
 cārus, -a, -um, dear  
 casa, -ae, cottage

Cassī, -orum, *m. pl.* (a tribe in  
 Hertfordshire)  
 Cassivellaunus, -ī (king of the  
 Cassi in Hertfordshire)  
 castanea, -ae, chestnut tree  
 castellum, -ī, fort [castle]  
 castra, -orum, *n. pl.*, camp  
 catēna, -ae, chain  
 catulus, -ī, dog  
 causa, -ae, cause, reason;  
 causā, by reason, for the  
 sake  
 celeriter, quickly  
 Celta, -ae, *m.*, Celt  
 cēna, -ae, supper, late dinner  
 cēnō, sup, dine  
 certāmen, -minis, contest  
 certē, at any rate  
 cervus, -ī, stag  
 cēterī, -ae, -a, the others, the  
 rest; cētera, *as noun* =  
 Eng. et cetera  
 Christus, -ī, Christ  
 Christiānus, -a, -um, Christian  
 cibus, -ī, food  
 circiter, about  
 circum, *prep. w. acc. or adv.*,  
 around  
 circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datus,  
 surround  
 civitās, -tātis, state [city]  
 clādēs, -is, disaster  
 clārus, -a, -um, bright or  
 famous

classiārīi, -ōrum, seamen, men of the fleet	cōn-stō, -stāre, -stitī, consist [con, together, stō, stand];
classis, <i>gen. pl.</i> classium, fleet	cōnstat, is known
clīvus, -ī, hill, down	cōnsultō, on purpose [by con- sultation]
cohors, cohortis, cohort	continuus, -a, -um, continued, uninterrupted
collis, <i>gen. pl.</i> collium, <i>m.</i> , hill	contrā, <i>w. acc.</i> , against
collocō, place [locate]	cōpia, abundance; cōpiam dō, I give opportunity; cō- piae, <i>pl.</i> , forces
colōnia, -ae, colony	corium, -ī, skin
colōrātus, -a, -um, sunburnt [colored]	corpus, corporis, body [cor- por-al]
colōrō, color	corvus, -ī, crow
columba, -ae, dove, pigeon	crās, to-morrow
commemorō, mention [com- memorate]	crēber, crēbra, crēbrum, crowded ( <i>abl.</i> = with), fre- quent
commentārii, -orum, <i>m. pl.</i> , notes, commentaries	cremō, burn [cremation]
comparō, get together, pre- pare	creō, create
comprobō, approve	cruciō, torture [ex-cruciating]
concursiō, -ōnis, engagement [ex-cursion]	crustulum, -ī, cake
condiciō, -ōnis, condition	culpō, blame
condiscipulus, -ī, school- fellow	cultūra, -ae, tillage, cultiva- tion, culture
cōnfirmō, establish [confirm]	cum, <i>w. abl.</i> , together with, with
cōnfusus, -a, -um, confused	cum, when
congregō, gather together [congregation]	cupidē, eagerly
cōnsecrātus, -a, -um, conse- crated	cupidus, -a, -um, desirous, eager
cōnsōbrīna, -ae, cousin (§ 5)	cūr, why
cōnsociō, ally	cūra, -ae, care <sup>#</sup>
cōnstantia, -ae, constancy, firmness	

cūrō, care for, attend to, provide  
custōs, custōdis, guard, guardian

dē, *w. abl.*, about, down from  
dēbellō, defeat  
decimus, -a, -um, tenth  
dēclārō, declare  
dēclīnō, turn aside [decline]  
dēfectiō, -ōnis, defection  
dēfēnsor, -ōris, defender  
dēlectāmentum, -ī, delight  
dēlectō, delight  
dēliberō, deliberate  
dēligō, fasten; ad ancoram  
dēligō, anchor  
dēmōnstrō, point out  
dēnegō, say no [deny]  
dēnsus, -a, -um, dense, thick  
dēplōrō, deplore, lament  
dērivātus, -a, -um, derived  
dē-sum, dē-esse, dē-fui, be  
wanting  
deus, -ī, god  
dexter, dextra, dextrum, right  
dextra, -ae, right hand  
dicō, dicere, dixī, dictus, say  
digitus, -ī, finger [digit]  
discipulus, -ī, pupil [disciple]  
discordia, -ae, quarrel, discord  
disputō, dispute  
di-stō, am distant  
diū, long, for a long time

diurnus, -a, -um, of the day  
diversus, -a, -um, diverse, different (ā, from)  
dō, dare, dedī, datus, give, set, put (in fugam, to flight)  
doctus, -a, -um, learned [doctor]  
domesticus, -a, -um, internal [domestic]  
domina, -ae, mistress [dame]  
domus, *irreg., f.*, house, home; domī, at home; domum, homewards (home)  
Druidae, *m. pl.*, druids  
dubitō, hesitate, doubt  
Dubrae, *pl.*, Dover  
ducentī, -ae, -a, two hundred  
dulcis, -ē, sweet, pleasant  
dum, while  
duo, duae, duo, two  
duodēcimū, -a, -um, twelfth  
duodēsenā, -a, -um, fifty  
dux, ducis, leader  
ecce, behold  
ego, I  
ēgregiē, excellently  
eques, equitis, horse soldier  
equitō, ride  
equus, -ī, horse  
errō, err  
esca, -ae, food, eating  
esse, to be

essedarius, -rī, charioteer  
 essedum, -ī, chariot  
 et, and; et . . . et, both . . .  
 and  
 etiam, also, even  
 eugē, bravo! (ē in *Plautus*)  
 ex, *v. abl.*, out of, from  
 excavō, excavate  
 exclāmō, exclaim  
 existimō, consider [estimate]  
 expeditiō, -ōnis, expedition  
 explicō, deploy, arrange  
 explorō, explore  
 exportō, export, carry out  
 expugnō, storm, take by  
 storm  
 expectatiō, -ōnis, expecta-  
 tion  
 expectō, expect, await  
 ex-stō, -stāre, -stīti, exist, re-  
 main, be (cf. 39 =  
 stand)  
 faber, -arum, [fabri-  
 cator], play, drama [fable]  
 facinus, -is, deed,  
 achievement  
 fāgus, -ī, *f.*, beech  
 fānum, -ī, shrine  
 fatigātus, -a, -um, tired  
 [fatigued]  
 fēmina, -ae, woman [feminine]  
 fenestra, -ae, window

fera, -ae, wild beast  
 ferē, *animosus*  
 fēriae, *pl.*, holidays  
 fēma, -ae, flesh of wild ani-  
 mals, game  
 ferōx, ferōcis, warlike  
 ferrātus, -a, -um, fitted with  
 iron  
 ferreus, -a, -um, made of iron  
 ferus, -a, -um, savage  
 festinō, hurry  
 fidus, -a, -um, faithful  
 figūra, -ae, figure  
 filia, -ae, daughter  
 filius, -li, *voc.* -li, son  
 finis, -is, end; *m. pl.* finēs,  
 finium, boundaries  
 firmitūdō, -tūdinis, firmness  
 firmō, strengthen [make firm]  
 flāvus, -a, -um, yellow  
 flō, blow (*said of the wind*)  
 flūmen, -minis, river  
 fluviū, -ī, river  
 focus, -ī, hearth  
 foedus, -a, -um, hideous  
 forma, -ae, form, shape  
 formidō, fear  
 fortasse, perhaps  
 fortis, -e, brave, strong  
 fortiter, bravely  
 fortuna, -ae, fortune, fate  
 Francogallicus, -a, -um,  
 French  
 frēnum, -ī, bridle

fretum, -ī, channel, arm of the sea	gubernō, steer, guide [govern]
frūgifer, -fera, -ferum, fruitful [fruit-bearing]	gustō, taste
frūmentum, -ī, corn	habitō, dwell; <i>w. acc.</i> , inhabit
frustrā, in vain	hasta, -ae, spear
fuga, -ae, flight	herba, -ae, grass, herb
fugō, put to flight, rout; fugātus, -us, -um, routed	Hibernia, -ae, Ireland
fundamentum, -ī, foundation	Hibernicus, -a, -um, Irish
fūnis, <i>gen. pl.</i> fūnium, <i>m.</i> , rope	hīc, here, at this point
	hiems, hiemis, winter
	Hispania, -ae, Spain
Gallia, -ae, Gaul	historicus, -a, -um, historical
Gallicus, Gallic; fretum Cantuari, the English channel	hodiē, to-day, at the present day, nowadays
gallina, -ae, hen	hodiernus, -a, -um, of the present day
Gallus, -ī, a Gaul, an inhabitant of Gaul	homō, hominis, man
gallus, -ī, cock	hōra, -ae, hour
gaudium, -dī, joy, delight	hortus, -ī, garden
gemma, -ae, gem, precious stone	hostis, <i>gen. pl.</i> hostium, enemy
generōsus, -a, -um, nobly born	huiusmodī, of this kind
gēns, gentis, race [gentile]	hūmānus, -a, -um, human, civilized
genus, generis, kind [gener-al]	humō, bury
Germānicus, -a, -um, German	iam, already, now, even
Germānus, German ( <i>noun</i> )	iānuā, -ae, door, gate
glōria, -ae, glory, fame	ibi, there
Graecia, -ae, Greece	idōneus, -a, -um, fitted, suitable
Graecus, -a, -um, Greek	iēiūnus, -a, -um, hungry
grāmineus, -a, -um, grassy	ientāculum, -ī, breakfast
grandis, -e, big [grand]	igitur, therefore, then
grātus, -a, -um, pleasing	ignāvus, -a, -um, cowardly

<b>ignōrō</b> , do not know [ignore]	<b>inquam</b> , say I, I say; <b>inquit</b> ,
<b>ignōtus</b> , -a, -um, unknown	says he, he says; <b>inquimus</b> ,
<b>ille</b> , <b>illa</b> , <b>illud</b> , yon, that one	we say; <b>inquiunt</b> , they say
<b>illic</b> , yonder	<b>insectātiō</b> , -ōnis, pursuit
<b>illustrō</b> , light up [illustrate]	<b>insignis</b> , -e, distinguished
<b>imber</b> , <b>imbris</b> , shower of rain	<b>in-stō</b> , -stāre, -stitī, <i>w. dat.</i> ,
<b>immigrō</b> , immigrate	pursue
<b>imperātor</b> , -ōris, general [em- peror]	<b>insula</b> , -ae, island
<b>imperium</b> , -ī, command [em- pire]	<b>inter</b> , <i>w. acc.</i> , between, during, among
<b>imperō</b> , <i>w. dat.</i> , impose (upon)	<b>interdum</b> , sometimes
<b>impiger</b> , -gra, -grum, active (not sluggish)	<b>intereā</b> , meanwhile
<b>impigrē</b> , actively, bravely	<b>interior</b> , -ōris, interior, inner
<b>impius</b> , -a, -um, unnatural [impious]	<b>interrogō</b> , <sup>light</sup> <i>acc. dat.</i> inquire
<b>implōrō</b> , implore	<b>intervallum</b> , -ī, interval
<b>importō</b> , import, carry in	<b>intrā</b> , <i>w. acc.</i> , within
<b>impugnō</b> , attack	<b>intrō</b> , enter
<b>in</b> , <i>w. abl</i> , in, on; <i>w. acc.</i> , into, on to	<b>irrigō</b> , water [irrigate], § 6
<b>incitō</b> , urge, urge on, incite	<b>ita</b> , thus
<b>incola</b> , -ae, inhabitant	<b>itaque</b> , accordingly, therefore
<b>incommodum</b> , -ī, disaster	<b>iter</b> , <b>itineris</b> , <i>n.</i> , march
<b>incultus</b> , -a, -um, uncultivated	<b>iterum</b> , a second time
<b>inde</b> , thence	<b>iūdicō</b> , judge
<b>infinitus</b> , -a, -um, infinite	<b>iustus</b> , -a, -um, just, proper
<b>ingēns</b> , <b>ingentis</b> , huge	<b>iuvat</b> , 3rd pers. sing., it delights
<b>ingrātus</b> , -a, -um, unpleasing, ungrateful	<b>labor</b> , -ōris, labor, toil
<b>inhūmānus</b> , -a, -um, uncivi- lized	<b>labōrō</b> , labor, be in difficulties
<b>inopia</b> , -ae, want, poverty	<b>laetitia</b> , -ae, delight, pleasure
	<b>lāmīna</b> , -ae, plate
	<b>Latīnus</b> , -a, -um, Latin
	<b>lātus</b> , -a, -um, wide, broad
	<b>latus</b> , <b>lateris</b> , side [later-al]
	<b>laudandus</b> , -a, -um, laudable

laudō, praise	lūcus, -ī, grove
lavō ( <i>perf. irreg.</i> ), wash	lūdus, -ī, game or elementary school
lēgātus, -ī, lieutenant-general	lūna, -ae, moon
legiō, -ōnis, legion	lupus, -ī, wolf
lēnis, -e gentle [lenient]	lusciniā, -ae, nightingale
lentē, slowly	lūx, lūcis, light
levō, lighten, relieve (§ 5)	
libenter, gladly, willingly	māchina, -ae, machine
liber, librī, book	magister, -trī, schoolmaster, teacher
liber, libera, liberum, free ( <i>sometimes w. abl. = from</i> )	magistra, -ae, schoolmistress, teacher
liberī, -ōrum, children ( <i>properly an adjective meaning free ones, i.e., children of free-born parents</i> )	magnificus, -a, -um, magnificent
lineus, -a, -um, made of flax	magnitūdō, -tūdinis, size, magnitude
lingua, -ae, tongue, language	magnopere (= magnō opere), greatly
linum, -ī, flax	magnus, -a, -um, great, large
littera, -ae, letter (of the alphabet)	maior, maiōris, larger, greater
litterārius, -a, -um, connected with letters (litterae), literary	mandō, commit, intrust
litus, litoris, coast	māne ( <i>indecl.</i> ), morning, <i>properly</i> in the morning
locus, -ī, place ( <i>pl. loca, n.</i> ), or passage of a book ( <i>pl. loci, m.</i> )	mare, ( <i>declined</i> § 36), sea
Londinium, -nī, London	margarita, -ae, pearl [Margaret]
longē, far	maritimus, -a, -um, of the sea, maritime
longitūdō, -tūdinis, length [longitude]	māteria, -ae, timber [material]
longus, -a, -um, long	mathēmaticus, -a, -um, mathematical
lucrum, -ī, gain, profit	maximē, chiefly
	mē, me; mēcum, with me

<b>mediocriter</b> , moderately, tolerably	<b>mōs, mōris</b> , custom
<b>mediterrāneus</b> , -a, -um, mid-land, inland: <b>mediterrānea</b> , <i>n pl.</i> , the midlands	<b>mox</b> , in due course (soon)
<b>medius</b> , -a, -um, mid, middle	<b>multitūdō</b> , -tūdinis, multitude
<b>membrum</b> , -ī, limb [member]	<b>multus</b> , -a, -um, much; <b>multi</b> , -ae, -a, many; <b>multum</b> , <i>adv.</i> , much, very much, very; <b>multō</b> , by much; <b>multō maior</b> , much greater, <i>lit.</i> greater by much
<b>mercātūra</b> , -ae, commerce [merchandise]	<b>mūnitiō</b> , -ōnis, bulwark
<b>mergus</b> , -ī, sea gull	<b>murmurō</b> , murmur
<b>meridiānus</b> , -a, -um, southern [from <b>meridiēs</b> , midday]	<b>mūrus</b> , -ī, wall
<b>metallum</b> , -ī, metal	<b>nam</b> , for
<b>meus</b> ( <i>voc. mī</i> ), mea, meum, my	<b>narrō</b> , tell, narrate
<b>migrō</b> , migrate	<b>nātiō</b> , -ōnis, tribe [nation]
<b>mihi</b> , to me	<b>natō</b> , swim, bathe
<b>mīles</b> , militis, soldier	<b>nātūra</b> , -ae, nature
<b>mīlia</b> , <i>pl. of mille</i> , miles, <i>lit.</i> thousands (of paces)	<b>nātus</b> , -a, -um, born ante Christum nātum = B.C. post Christum nātum = A.D.
<b>mīlitia</b> , military service	<b>nauta</b> , -ae, <i>m.</i> , sailor
<b>mīlitō</b> , serve	<b>nāvigātiō</b> , -ōnis, voyage
<b>ministrō</b> , attend [minister]	<b>nāvigium</b> , -ī, vessel, ship
<b>mīrus</b> , -a, -um, wonderful	<b>nāvigō</b> , sail [navigate]
<b>miser</b> , misera, miserum, unhappy, miserable	<b>nāvis</b> , <i>gen. pl. nāvium</i> , ship; <b>nāvis longa</b> , ship of war
<b>mōbilitās</b> , -tātis, mobility	<b>ne</b> , marks a question
<b>Mōna</b> , -ae, (Isle of) Anglesey	<b>nebula</b> , -ae, cloud
<b>mōnstrāns</b> , <b>mōnstrantis</b> , pointing	<b>nec</b> or <b>neque</b> , nor, and not
<b>mōnstrō</b> , show, point	<b>nec . . . nec</b> , neither . . .
<b>monumentum</b> , -ī, monument	<b>nor</b>
<b>mora</b> , -ae, delay	<b>necesse</b> , necessary ( <i>dat.</i> = for)
<b>mortuus</b> , -a, -um, dead	



Nerviī, <i>m. pl.</i> , the Nervii (a tribe in Belgium)	nūllus, -a, -um, not any
nīdificō, build a nest	num, whether, <i>marking a question</i>
nīdus, -ī, nest	numerus, -ī, number
niger, nigra, nigrum, black	nummus, -ī, coin
[nigger]	numquam, never
nihil, nothing	nunc, now
nimis, too	nūntiō, announce
nisi, unless, if . . . not, except	nūper, recently, lately, not long ago
nōbīs, to us	
nōbīscum, with us	obscurō, obscure
noctū, by night, in the night-time	obses, obsidis, hostage
nocturnus, -a, -um, of the night	occidēns, -dentis, the West
nōmen, -minis, name [nominal]	occultō, hide
nōminātus, -a, -um, named	occupō, seize [occupy]
nōminō, name, call	ōceanus, -ī, ocean
nōn, not; nōndum, not yet;	octingenti, -ae, -a, eight hundred
nōn iam, no longer, not any longer;	octōgintā, eighty
nōnne (= nōn + ne), not?	oculus, -ī, eye
nōnnūllī, -ae, -a, some [nōn, not, nūllī, none]	officiū, -cī, duty
nōnnumquam, sometimes ( <i>lit.</i> not never)	omnia, <i>n. pl.</i> of omnēs, all things, everything
nōnus, -a, -um, ninth	omnīnō, altogether
nōs, we or us, ourselves	omnis, -e, every; <i>pl.</i> omnēs, <i>m. and f.</i> , omnia, <i>n.</i> , all
noster, nostra, nostrum, our	onerārius, -a, -um, of burden
nōtus, -a, -um, known	onus, oneris, burden [ex-onerate]
novus, -a, -um, new	opera, -ae, attention, study
nox, noctis, night	oppidum, -ī, town
nūdō, strip, deprive ( <i>abl.</i> = of)	opportūnē, in the nick of time
	oppugnō, attack

optimē, excellently, hurrah!	paulum, <i>adv.</i> , a little
opus, operis, work[oper-ation];	pāx, pācis, peace
opus <i>w. abl.</i> , need; quid	pecūnia, -ae, money
opus, what need	pedes, peditis, foot soldier
ōra, -ae, shore	pellis, <i>gen. pl.</i> pellium, skin,
orbis, -is, <i>m.</i> , circle [orb]; orbis	hide
terrārum = the world	per, <i>w. acc.</i> , through, during
ordō, -dinis, <i>m.</i> , rank [ordi-	pergrandis, -e, very big
nary]	pergrātus, -a, -um, very pleas-
oriēns, orientis, the East	ing
[oriental]	periculōsus, -a, -um, perilous,
origō, originis, origin	dangerous
oriundus, -a, -um, sprung	periculum, -ī, peril, danger
ornandus, -a, -um, fit to be	perītus, -a, -um, skilled ( <i>gen.</i>
equipped	= in)
ornātus, -a, -um, ornamented	perlūcidus, -a, -um, trans-
ornō, equip, [ad-orn]	parent [pellucid]
ōrō, ask, entreat	perturbō, perturb, disturb,
ostrea, -ae, oyster	throw into confusion
ovis, <i>gen. pl.</i> ovium, sheep	pēs, pedis, <i>m</i> , foot; pedibus,
	on foot
pacātus, -a, -um, subdued,	pharus, -ī, <i>f.</i> , lighthouse
pacified	piger, pigra, pigrum, lazy,
palūs, palūdis, marsh	sluggish
parātus, -a, -um, prepared,	pila, -ae, ball [pill]
ready	pīnus, -ī, <i>irreg., f.</i> , pine
parō, prepare, prepare the way	piscātōrius, -a, -um, fishing
for (§ 20)	plānē, utterly, quite
pars, partis, part	planta, plant
parvus, -a, -um, small, little	plānus, -a, -um, flat [plane]
patria, -ae, country, father-	plēnus, -a, -um, <i>w. gen.</i> , full;
land	<i>w. abl.</i> , filled
patruus, patruī, uncle	plērumque, mostly, generally
paucī, -ae, -a, few, a few	plumbum, -ī, lead

plūs, <i>comp. of multum</i> , more [plural]	prior, prius, former [prior]
pluvia, -ae, rain	prō, <i>w. abl.</i> , instead of, for
poëta, -ae, poet	procella, -ae, storm
pōmum, -ī, apple	prōcōnsul, -ulis, proconsul, governor
pondus, ponderis, weight	procul, far
populus, -ī, tribe [a people]	proelium, -li, battle
porcus, -ī, pig [pork]	profundus, -a, -um, deep [pro- found]
portō, carry	prōmunturium, -rī, promon- tory
possum (= pot-sum), posse (= pot esse), potuī, be able	prope, <i>w. acc.</i> , near
post, <i>w. acc.</i> , after, behind	properō, hasten
postquam, after (= when)	propinquus, -a, -um, neighbor- ing
postridiē, on the next day	propior, propius, nearer
postulō, demand	propositum, -ī, proposal
praecipitō, hurl [precipitate]	propter, <i>w. acc.</i> , on account of
praecipuus, -a, -um, especial, particular	prōpulsō, drive back
praeclārus, -a, -um, famous	prosperē, successfully
praeda, -ae, prey, booty	prō-sum, -esse, -fuī, <i>w. dat.</i> , be helpful, do good
praefectus, -ī, officer [prefect]; praefectus classis, admiral	prōvolō, dash forth
praeparō, prepare	proximus, -a, -um, nearest, next, last
prae-stō, -stāre, -stitī, per- form, exhibit	pruīna, -ae, frost
prae-sum, -esse, -fuī, <i>w. dat.</i> , be in command of	puella, -ae, girl
praetereā, besides	puer, puerī, boy
prandium, -dī, lunch	pugna, -ae, fight, battle
pretium, -tī, price	pugnāns, pugnantis, fighting
primō, at first	pugnō, fight
primus, -a, -um, first	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, fine, beautiful, handsome
princeps, principis, prince	pulchrē, beautifully

puppis, <i>gen. pl.</i> puppium, stern, poop	rēgulus, -ī, ruler, petty king
putō, fancy, think, suppose	reliquiae, <i>pl.</i> , relics
	reliquus, -a, -um, the rest, the remaining
quam, how, as, than	rēmigō, row
quandō, when	remōtus, -a, -um, remote
quantopere, how much	rēmus, -ī, oar
quārē (= quā rē, by what thing), why	reparō, refit, repair
quārtus, -a, -um, fourth	reportō, carry off ( <i>or</i> back)
quattuor, four	reservō, reserve
quattuordecim, fourteen	rēvērā, really
quia, because	revocō, recall
quingentī, -ae, -a, five hundred	rēx, rēgis, king
quīnquāgēsīmus, -a, -um, fiftieth	Rhēnus, -ī, the Rhine
quinque, five	ripa, -ae, bank
quīntus, -a, -um, fifth	rīvus, -ī, stream [river]
quō, whither, to which	rōbur, rōboris, oak, strength
quod, that	rōbustus, -a, -um, robust, sturdy
quōmodō, how	Rōma, -ae, Rome
quondam, once on, a time, formerly	Rōmānus, -a, -um, Roman
quoque, too, also, even; tum quoque, then too, even then	rosa, -ae, rose, rose-tree
quota hōra est? what o'clock is it?	rōstrum, -ī, beak, ram
quotā hōrā, at what o'clock?	rota, -ae, wheel
recreō, refresh (mē, myself)	ruber, rubra, rubrum, red
rectē, rightly	ruīnae, <i>pl.</i> , ruins
redambulō, walk back	rūsticus, -a, -um, rustic
rēgālis, -e, royal	Rutupiae, <i>pl.</i> , Richborough
rēgīna, -ae, queen	Rutupīnus, -a, -um, belonging to Richborough
	sacer, sacra, sacrum, sacred; sacra, <i>n. pl.</i> , sacred rites
	sacrificō, sacrifice

saeculum, -ī, century  
 saepe, often  
 saevus, -a, -um, savage, cruel  
 sagitta, -ae, arrow  
 salūtō, salute, greet  
 satiātus, -a, -um, satisfied  
 satis, sufficiently, enough  
 scapha, -ae, boat [skiff]  
 schola, -ae, school; *pl.*,  
     lessons  
 scientia, -ae, science, knowl-  
     edge  
 scopulus, -ī, cliff, rock  
 Scōticus, -a, -um, Scottish  
 scriptitō, write, scribble  
 sē, himself, themselves: *inter*  
     *sē*, among themselves, with  
     one another  
 secundus, -a, -um, second  
 sed, but  
 sententia, -ae, opinion  
 sēparō, separate  
 septentrionēs, -um, the north  
 septimus, -a, -um, seventh  
 septingentī, -ae, -a, seven  
     hundred  
 sepulchrum, -ī, tomb, sepulcher  
 serēnus, -a, -um, clear [serene]  
 sērō, late  
 servō, save, preserve, watch  
 servus, -ī, slave  
 sescentī, -ae, -a, six hundred  
 sī, if  
 sic, so, thus, as follows

sicut, as (*lit.* so as, just as)  
 signum, -ī, sign, flag  
 silva, -ae, wood, forest  
 simulācrum, -ī, image  
 sine, *w. abl.*, without  
 situs, -a, -um, situated  
 sive . . . sive, whether . . . or  
 societās, -tatis, alliance [soci-  
     ety]  
 sōl, sōlis, the sun  
 solum, -ī, soil  
 solum, *adv.*, only  
 somniō, dream  
 sonus, -ī, sound  
 spectō, see, watch, gaze at  
 specula, -ae, watch-tower  
 spērō, hope  
 splendor, -ōris, splendor  
 spūmifer, -fera, -ferum,  
     foamy [spūma, foam, -fer,  
     bearing]  
 spūmō, foam  
 stabilitās, -tātis, stability  
 statio, -ōnis, station, road-  
     stead  
 statūra, -ae, height, stature  
 stella, -ae, star  
 stō, stāre, steti, stand  
 studiōsus, -a, -um, fond, stu-  
     dious  
 stultitia, -ae, folly  
 sub, *w. abl.*, under, down in;  
     *w. acc.*, down into, down to,  
     up to

subitō, suddenly  
 subministrō, supply  
 sudis, *gen. pl.* sudium, stake  
 sum, esse, fuī, be  
 summus, -a, -um, chief  
 super, *w. acc.*, over, above  
 superior, -ius, previous, past;  
     superior, victorious  
 superō, surpass, overcome  
 suus, -a, -um, his, his own;  
     their, their own; suī, his (*or*  
     their) own men

taberna, -ae, inn [tavern]  
 tam, so: tam . . . quam, so  
     . . . as  
 tamen, nevertheless, however  
 Tamesa, -ae, *m.*, Thames  
 tandem, at length  
 tantum, so much; only  
 tē, thee, you; tēcum, with  
     thee, with you  
 tegimen, -minis, covering  
 temperō, cool, temper  
 tempestās, -tātis, tempest,  
     weather  
 tempus, temporis, time [tem-  
     porary]  
 tenebrae, *pl.*, darkness  
 terra, -ae, land  
 tertius, -a, -um, third  
 tertius decimus, thirteenth  
 testimōnium, -nī, testimony,  
     evidence

testūdō, -tūdinis, tortoise  
     shell, shelter  
 tintinnābulum, -ī, bell  
 tonāns, -antis, thundering  
 tormentum, -ī, hurling ma-  
     chine  
 tot, *indecl. adj.*, so many  
 tōtus, -a, -um, *irreg.*, whole  
 tranquillus, -a, -um, calm,  
     tranquil  
 trāns, *w. acc.*, across  
 trānsportō, transport  
 trecentī, -ae, -a, three hundred  
 trēs, *m., f.*, tria, *n.*, three  
 tribūtum, -ī, tribute  
 Trinobantēs, -um, *m. pl.* (a  
     tribe in Essex)  
 triplex, -plicis, triple  
 triquetrus, -a, -um, triangular  
 triumphō, triumph, exult  
 tropaeum, -ī, trophy  
 trucidō, slaughter, murder  
 tū, thou, you  
 tum, then, at that time, there-  
     upon  
 tumulus, -ī, mound  
 turbulentus, -a, -um, rough,  
     turbulent  
 turris, *gen. pl.* turrium, turret  
 tūtus, -a, -um, safe  
 tuus, -a, -um, thy, your  
 ubi, where  
 ūllus, -a, -um, *irreg.*, any

ulmus, -ī, *f*, elm tree  
 umbra, -ae, shade, shadow  
 ūnā, together; ūnā cum, to-  
 gether with  
 unda, -ae, wave  
 unde, whence  
 ūndecimus, -a, -um, eleventh  
 ūniversus, -a, -um, all together  
 [universal]  
 ūnus, -a, -um, *irreg.*, one  
 urbs, urbis, city [urban]  
 urna, -ae, urn  
 ursus, -ī, bear  
 ūsitātus, -a, -um, used, usual,  
 common  
 usque ad, right on till  
 ut, how, as  
 ūtilis, -e, useful  
  
 vacca, -ae, cow  
 vacō, be free [vacant]  
 vadum, -ī, shallow place,  
 shoal, ford  
 validus, -a, -um, strong  
 vallum, -ī, rampart  
 varius, -a, -um, varied  
 vastō, lay waste [de-vast-ate]  
 vastus, -a, -um, wild, waste  
 [vast]  
 vehiculum, -ī, carriage [ve-  
 hicle]  
 vel, or  
 vēlum, -ī, sail; vēla dare, to  
 set sail

velut, as, even as [vel, even;  
 ut, as]  
 vēnātīcus, -a, -um, connected  
 with hunting  
 Veneti, *pl.* (a tribe on the west  
 coast of Gaul)  
 venia, -ae, pardon  
 Venta Belgārum, Winchester  
 ventus, -ī, wind  
 vēnum-dō, -dare, -dedī, sell;  
 (vēnum, for sale; dō, offer)  
 vērus, -a, -um, true; vēra,  
 the truth (*lit.* true things);  
 vērō, in truth, indeed  
 vesper, -erī, evening, evening  
 star [vespers]  
 vester, vestra, vestrum, your  
 (*of several persons*)  
 vēstīgium, -gī, vestige, trace  
 vēstīmentum, -ī, garment  
 [vestment]  
 veterānus, -a, -um, veteran,  
 old  
 vetō, forbid  
 vexō, annoy, vex  
 via, -ae, road, way; dē viā,  
 from the road; in viam mē  
 dō, I give myself to the  
 road, start; inter viam, on  
 the way  
 vicitō, live  
 victor, -ōris, victor  
 victōria, -ae, victory  
 vicus, -ī, village

vigintī, <i>indecl.</i> , twenty	vitrea, <i>n. pl.</i> , glass vessels
villa, -ae, country-house, villa	vitrum, -ī, woad
viola, -ae, violet	vix, scarcely, hardly
violō, violate	vōbīs, to you; vōbīscum, with you
vir, virī, man	volitō, fly✓
virtūs, -utis, pluck, courage [virtue]	vōs, you, <i>pl.</i>
visitō, visit	vulnus, vulneris, wound [vul- nerable]
vīta, -ae, life	
vītō, avoid	









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